Two Parts
12 Pages

The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLV....NO. 13,986. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1896.—TWO PARTS—TWELVE PAGES.—COPYRIGHTED, 1896, BY THE NEW-YORK TIMES PUBLISHING CO. PRICE THREE CENTS.

A LISTLESS OPENING

Characterless First Session of the Convention.

FAIRBANKS IN THE CHAIR

The Temporary Presiding Officer Opposes Free Coinage.

ARRANGEMENTS OF THE BIG HALL

The New-York Delegation Gets a Position of Advantage in the Allotment of Seats.

FIRST APPLAUSE SECURED BY MR. PLATT

Dr. Depew Warmly Welcomed by the Convention—Hanna Unrecognized —Ladies in the Galleries.

ST. LOUIS, June 16.—A vast hall, gayly but inartistically decorated with a profusion of flags, insignificant emblems, and portraits; wide acres of seats not occupied; a well-behaved audience of delegates, alternates, and others who were largely listeners but not hearers; some listeners; preliminaries conducted on the platform; a few cheers for favorite leaders, but none for any candidate—these were the characteristics of the first session of the Republican National Convention of 1896.

There may be excitement yet in store to be developed before the platform and ticket shall be adopted. If the remaining sessions of the convention be no more eventful than that of to-day, the convention will be remembered as the least interesting in the history of the "Grand Old Party."

Remembering the convention of 1880, when the platform at Chicago was occupied by some of the most famous men in the Nation's history, placed so as to be conspicuous, it was impossible not to wonder at the arrangement of the convention of 1896.

The rostrum, raised slightly above the average level of the wide sections of press seats that flank it, for the most part was occupied by unrecognizable and superfluous assistants, secretaries, while behind them, shut off absolutely from seeing the convention or being seen by it, were those who had been invited as distinguished guests. A prominent Republican editor, who has furnished the language for many platforms made by the two leading States of the Union, declared, after he had watched and listened for an hour and a half, and heard nothing, except the unintelligible words of the platform and floor talkers, that he had never fared so badly as a guest in any former convention, Republican or Democratic.

If complaint shall be made against newspaper writers for making inaccurate or incomplete accounts of the convention, it will not be because the seats provided for the press were badly distributed, or that St. Louis fared better than visitors. St. Louis has been hospitably modest. The press of the city has given way to visitors and taken the luck as it came. But the plan adopted was wholly bad. The large number of reporters are behind the presiding officer, and must imply what is said from what is heard. The assistants of the Sergeant at Arms may manage, when they learn to be more interested in maintaining order than they are in listening to the proceedings, to contribute to the relief of the working correspondents.

The provision made for the weekly press of Missouri was bountiful and prominent. Its representatives held the front row clear across the press platform. It was not an absolute waste of space, but it could have been more advantageously assigned without interfering with the opportunities of the Missouri weeklies for getting their reports from the daily newspapers represented in the rear rows.

Excepting only the first man applauded by the convention, and for Quay, the next man whose arrival was thus noticed, there was scarce a general round of applause. Hanna, the newly great leader, the man behind the Ohio candidate, who may be the power behind the occupant of the White House, came in almost unnoticed. The restlessness of the convention hall is partly responsible for the difficulty in recognition of individuals, but the fact that Hanna has been a closed politican yet unknown to his party will also account for his tame reception.

Temporary Chairman Fairbanks's speech, delivered without force vocally or argumentatively, fell flat, his wearisome and constant reference to the printed text in his hand proving irritating, and provoking doubt as to whether the arraignment of the Democratic Party and the commonplace allusions to "sound money," "National honor," and "the present high standard," as entitling the Republicans to special confidence by the voters, were the convictions of the speaker or the expression of the Canton managers, dictated to be uttered by the Temporary Chairman.

DELEGATES SLOW TO ARRIVE.

Arrangement of the Seats—Platt Gets the First Applause.

ST. LOUIS, June 16.—Strangers had no difficulty in finding the convention hall this morning. "Just follow the crowd and you'll get there," said a policeman at the corner of Broadway and Pine Street to a delegate who asked to be directed to the Republican rendezvous.

A stream of humanity was flowing westward through Pine Street at 11 o'clock, emptying finally in the great, barnlike structure which the citizens of St. Louis created when it became known that the Exposition Building would not be available for convention purposes. The hall is seven blocks west of the Southern Hotel. Those who did not care to walk had the privilege of taking either of several lines of electric cars leading from central points.

The hall is well situated. It is in the form of a parallelogram, with a clear space inside about 250 by 175 feet. Its exterior is as plain as a Quaker meeting house. No attempt has been made to produce an artistic interior. There is a vast pit surrounded by a double bank of seats rising tier upon tier. The floor of the pit is level, but the occupants of the seats are able to see the speakers, as the platform is elevated about three feet.

The Platform Inadequate.

The platform, by the way, is ridiculously small. It is directly across from the main entrance, facing the narrow portion of the hall, and has room for only two rows of chairs behind the Chairman. There is a huge oak chair for the presiding officer, and several oak tables for the use of the working force of the clerk. A twelve-inch railing, which marks the limits of the space reserved for distinguished guests invites broken shins. It is too low to keep out undesirable persons, and just high enough to trip those who do not step high.

Standing in the centre aisle one gets a good idea of the immensity of the structure. A thousand people, sitting close together, would make but a good-sized dot against the background of wooden chairs and bunting-covered walls. It is claimed that 15,000 persons can be seated comfortably, and that a few thousand more can find standing room.

The possibilities for riotous proceedings contained in the vast expanse of yellow chairs in the galleries were apparent today to all who were in the Chicago Wigwam in 1892, when the convention was run for a time by the outsiders. No man in the world could control this convention if the occupants of the galleries should decide to take matters into their own hands.

No Chance to be Heard.

So immense is the area of the interior that an ordinary speaker has no chance of making himself heard. There are wonderful opportunities for a chorus, however. The roof of rough pine is only partially hidden from view by strips of white cotton, which do not tend to improve the acoustics, and certainly do not contribute anything in the way of beauty. The general scheme of decoration employed in the effort to hide the acre or more of unpainted pine lumber cannot be called successful. There is an abundance of color, but it is not applied artistically. White cotton occupies space which ought to be devoted to red or blue. The eye is not rested by contemplation of the ceiling, and it is offended by the garish garniture of the columns and recess.

The ventilation is good, and this, to the majority of those who are to take part in the convention, is an advantage which outweighs all the drawbacks. The weather promises to be hot for the next three days, and the visitors will require plenty of fresh air.

There are many pillars supporting the galleries, and these are adorned with the shields of the different States in red, white, blue, yellow, and other colors. From the centre of the room depends a huge cotton star, to which is affixed a banner showing the National emblem. Underneath this is the flag of Cuba Libre. The seat of Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, by a strange coincidence, is almost directly below the Cuban flag. On the face of the gallery opposite the Chairman's table is a banner bearing this inscription:

> REPUBLICANISM IS PROSPERITY.

Another banner adorning the far end of the parallelogram contains this admonition:

> TO THE POLLS,
> YOU SONS OF FREEDOM!

There is a picture of Lincoln hanging behind the Chairman's desk. It is flanked by portraits of Grant and Sherman. Pictures of Sheridan, Farragut, and other wartime heroes are also among the decorations. A bust of Gen. Grant occupies a conspicuous place in the central aisle, near the main entrance. There are twenty-four arc lights in the hall.

Arrangements for the Press.

To the right and left of the presiding officer's desk are the places assigned to the newspaper men. The arrangements of the seats are not to be compared with that followed at Minneapolis four years ago. There are many seats in this space from which it is impossible to see the platform. Then there are too many opportunities afforded by aisle leading alongside the platform for persons without seats to obstruct the view of the newspaper workers.

Back of the little railing which hedges in the presiding officer and the working force of the convention are seats provided for so-called distinguished guests. All that the occupants of those seats can see except the roof and the opposite gallery is the backs of the presiding officer and the people who surround him. There were a dozen persons unknown to the public sitting on the platform to-day, while directly behind them were an ex-United States Senator, Mr. Carey of Wyoming; Charles Emory Smith, editor of The Philadelphia Press, and other distinguished Republicans, who could not see what was going on, and hardly could be seen. There was a rush for seats on the platform, and the officers in charge did not appear to have any orders to discriminate. Thousands of people who have no place in the public eye had better seats than those assigned to the guests of the convention.

Positions of Delegations.

There was a jam at the main doors leading to the hall, which taxed the activity of the doorkeepers, as the hour of 12 o'clock approached. So dense was the throng that many men of National prominence entered and took their seats without attracting attention. There were signs marking the places of the different delegations on the floor. Maine was given the place of honor, on the right of the Chairman, probably in recognition of the man from the Pine Tree State whose boom is to be officially declared dead Thursday.

On the left of the Chairman, the space had been assigned to Ohio for reasons which do not need to be stated here. Back of Ohio, in regular order, are the seats of the delegations from Indiana, Pennsylvania, Oregon, Texas, Virginia, Vermont, South Dakota, Maryland, Missouri, Georgia, Oklahoma, and the Indian Territory.

Massachusetts has the space directly behind Maine, and then come New-York, Michigan, Wisconsin, Wyoming, Alabama, Arizona, and other States and the Territories. Alaska is the furthest from the Chairman's eye.

New-York has a very desirable position. There can be no excuse for the Chairman overlooking the representatives of the Empire State.

It was not until the majority of the delegates were in their places that any attention was paid to the notable arrivals. Mark Hanna slid quietly into his place in the front seat of the Ohio reservation. He was freshly shaved and appeared to be in good spirits. Next to him sat Gov. Bushnell of Ohio, Chairman of the Ohio delegation, and not one of McKinley's bosom friends. Senator-elect Foraker managed to get into the hall without being observed. He took a seat near Hanna and acted as if he was pleased with his surroundings. Gen. Grosvenor, whose bulletins relative to McKinley's strength have given him a National reputation, looked like a patriarch as he sank into a chair behind the head of the McKinley syndicate.

Platt Gets First Applause.

The first applause bestowed by the delegates was given to Mr. Platt. He reached the hall about fifteen minutes before noon, and as he proceeded up the aisle there was handclapping and a few cheers. Mr. Platt walked to his seat with a contented look on his face, shook hands with many of his friends, and sat down. Senator Raines was with him.

Dr. Depew was the second man whose appearance the crowd thought it worth while to applaud. William A. Sutherland was in his seat early. He has been working night and day almost with the many duties of the National Committee, and is pretty well tired out. Ex-Judge Robertson of Westchester, who is going to vote for McKinley, is one of the familiar figures, and when he came into the hall delegates and others who have been in conventions with him in other years greeted him cordially. Mr. Lauterbach was just behind Mr. Platt.

"There are the Big Four, all in a row, with Platt first, Lauterbach next, Depew next, and Miller last," said one of the New-York City delegates.

That's about the position Warner Miller will occupy in New-York politics for some time to come. In the next seat but one was Platt, and in the same row sat John Reisenweber, who was refused a seat by the National Committee. Mr. Reisenweber's next neighbor was ex-Police Commissioner Charles H. Murray. William Brookfield and Gen. Anson G. McCook, looking very complacent since their victory over Platt, sat about as far away from the "easy boss" as possible, near the aisle to the right of the platform. Congressman Lemuel Ely Quigg and Abraham Gruber sat in front of Messrs. Brookfield and McCook, and Robert J. Wright and Gen. C. H. T. Collis occupied seats in the back row of the New-York delegation. Gen. Collis spent part of the time visiting the Pennsylvania delegation. He wore about the lightest suit in color in the convention.

Two Big Men with One Vote.

Gen. Howard Carroll and Col. S. V. R. Cruger sat together in Warner Miller's row. Although both are big men physically, they only foot up one delegate when taken together, for each has half a vote. Thurlow Weed Barnes, another massive gentleman with only half a vote, sat next to Mr. Lauterbach. The other half of him as a delegate is Cornelius N. Bliss. They do not sit together. Mr. Bliss, in a new blue suit, only spent a portion of the session with the delegation.

Two jokers, whose votes are different—Dr. Depew and Statesman "Fred" S. Gibbs—sat together. Dr. Depew varied the monotony of the session for himself by getting up and having a chat with Gov. Hastings of Pennsylvania, whose seat is just across the aisle. The expression on Dr. Depew's face indicated that he was telling the Governor some Peekskill stories. Next to Mr. Gibbs sat Lucas L. Van Allen, with his shirt front displayed in his usual generous manner. Next to Mr. Van Allen was ex-Postmaster Van Cott, and then John J. Collins. Ex-Senator Lispenard Stewart sat with Mr. Barnes and John P. Windolph. Jacob M. Patterson, the stout statesman of the east side, and George Hilliard had seats in the centre of the delegation.

New-York Ladies Present.

Among the New-York City people who looked on from the spectators' seats were several ladies, including Miss Paulding, Dr. Depew's niece, who sat with Chauncey M. Depew, Jr.; Mrs. Edward Lauterbach, who must have been very much gratified with the generous applause her husband got when his name was announced on the Committee on Resolutions, and Mrs. Frederick S. Gibbs, who sat with her father; ex-Police Justice Clarence W. Meade, and Miss Helen Varick Boswell, and Miss Florence Fairview, who is interested in labor movements.

Mayor Strong's secretary, Job E. Hedges, sat in Section I with Gen. McAlpin and the latter's son, B. R. McAlpin, Frank B. Robinson, and Major Charles E. Rice. James A. Blanchard sat in one of the guests' seats back of the platform. He was particularly interested in one of the pages of the convention, a lad of twelve, who was one of the brightest boys on the floor. This was Mr. Blanchard's son, Medbury Blanchard.

Mannie Eckstein and Major Totten of Charles W. Hackett's force of assistants in New-York managed to get seats among the delegates. Subway Commissioner Jacob Hess, Wilbur F. Wakeman, Walter B. Benjamin, Caleb Simms, and John E. Milholland were among the other New-York spectators.

Matthew Stanley Quay was one of the last delegates to take his seat. "Hurrah! Hurrah!" shouted a member of the Keystone State delegation, and his associates took up the cry. Quay blushed. Senator Lodge also was given a warm reception.

As soon as Mr. Platt saw Lodge he crossed the aisle to his place, and they talked earnestly several minutes.

The Band Played.

A band in the gallery began playing precisely at noon, and the crowd, which had grown to enormous proportions, without, however, testing the capacity of the hall, directed its attention to the desk, where Thomas H. Carter, Chairman of the National Committee, stood with his eye on the clock. Mr. Carter's face was impassive. He saw that it would be impossible to call the convention to order on time, and patiently waited until the aisles could be cleared. He began pounding with his gavel on the desk in front of him at 12:20 P. M. At first the delegates did not hear him. Finally those in front saw that he was trying to bring about a semblance of order, and desisted from conversation. "Whack! Whack!" went the gavel. In two or three minutes Mr. Carter managed to make himself heard, and then he started the machinery of the National Convention in motion.

THE FIRST DAY'S WORK.

Convention Organizes, Listens to a Speech by Mr. Fairbanks, and Appoints Committees.

ST. LOUIS, June 16.—The convention opened without a bit of sparkle or snap. The glow, the life, and the "ginger" that broke the monotony of some thousands of perspiring individuals struggling to find their seats when the banners of the Plumed Knight were waving; the eager smiling of battle when the war horses came together for Grant, and even the hungry brand of office-holding enthusiasm with which the Harrison leaders assembled four years ago, all were lacking, and when Chairman Carter of the National Committee rapped with his historical gavel, it was more like dropping the lid over a stein of stale beer than corking sparkling wine.

The proceedings of the first session were dull, humdrum, and lacking all picturesque elements. They were as oppressive as a section of the McKinley Tariff act. Such oratory as the temporary Chairman gave was not inspiring, few could hear what he said, and when he had concluded, there came the dry routine of making up the committees, which is always unentertaining.

Rabbi Sale Prays.

Chairman Carter stroked his beard with his left hand and rapped the gavel at 11:20 o'clock. He said something which was inaudible to most of the delegates about clearing the aisles, and when these remarks had been repeated two or three times and the hall had quieted a little, he announced that Rabbi Samuel Sale would offer prayer. The delegates rose and stood with bowed heads while the Rabbi prayed as follows:

Gracious Father, fountain of life and light, we seek Thy presence and implore Thy guidance in the tasks and toils before us. O Thou who art enthroned in the soul of men and who ruleth the destinies of nations, deny to us not, but show forth Thy wondrous ways in this assemblage of Thy people. Harken unto Thy servants, the bondmen of freedom. Pour upon them, in their service of truth and honor, the spirit of wisdom and understanding, the spirit of kindness and of strength, the spirit of knowledge.

May righteousness be the girdle of their loins and faithfulness the girdle of their minds, so that they may manfully discharge the sacred duties of this gathering, so as to further the well-being of the people and to safeguard the honor and integrity of the Nation.

Kindle anew the hearts of our generation with the high aims that inspired the minds of the founders of our Republic. And, above all, illuminate and immortalize the life of the Father of His Country.

Fill us with a deep and abiding sense of the transcendent dignity and nobility of American citizenship and sacred obligations which should always attend it, so that from day to day we may grow in the habit of civic virtue, and that

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MR. CLEVELAND PROTESTS

WILL NOT BELIEVE THE DEMOCRATS WILL DISGRACE THEMSELVES.

Hopeful that the Sound-Money Men Will Be Able to Prevent a Declaration in Favor of Silver—This Would Ruin the Party, in His Opinion—He Is a Good Democrat and Hopes for Better Things from the Organization.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—President Cleveland to-day made the following reply to a reporter who asked of the President a statment concerning the Democratic situation. Mr. Cleveland said:

"I have made no figures as to the probable action of delegates already chosen or to be chosen to the Democratic National Convention, but I refuse to believe that when the time arrives for deliberate action there will be engrafted upon our Democratic creed a demand for the free, unlimited, and independent coinage of silver. I cannot believe this, because I know the Democratic Party is neither unpatriotic nor foolish, and because it seems so clear to me that such a course will inflict a very great injury upon every interest of our country, which it has been the mission of Democracy to advance, and will result in lasting disaster to our party organization.

"There is little hope that as a means of success this free-silver proposition, after its thorough discussion during a political campaign, will attract a majority of the voters of the country. It must be that many of the illusions influencing those now relying upon this alleged panacea for their ills will be dispelled before the time comes for them to cast their ballots, which will express their sober second thoughts. The adoption by the Democracy of this proposition would, I believe, give to our opponents an advantage both in the present and future which they do not deserve. My attachment to true Democracy is so strong that I consider its success as identical with the promotion of the country's good.

"This ought sufficiently to account for my anxiety that no mistake be made at our party convention. In my opinion no effort should be spared to secure such action of the delegates as will avert party demoralization.

"It is a place for consultation and comparison of views, and those Democrats who believe in the cause of sound money should there be heard and be constantly in evidence.

"A cause worth fighting for is worth fighting for to the end. If sound-money Democrats suppose there is danger of a mistake being made, such danger should stimulate their activity in averting it instead of creating discouragement.

"I am very far from arrogating to myself a controlling influence upon the policy of my party, but as an unflinching Democrat who has been honored by his party and who desires hereafter no greater political privileges than to occupy the place of private in its ranks, I hope I may not be blamed for saying thus much at this time, in the interest, as it seems to me, of the grand old organization, so rich in honorable traditions, so justly proud of its achievements, and always so undaunted and brave in its battles for the people's welfare."

A BATTLE IN THE WATER.

How Officer John Quinn Arrested a Desperate Would-be Suicide.

Officer John Quinn of the Old Slip Station had a battle in the water near Pier 6, North River with a would-be suicide shortly after daybreak yesterday morning. While patrolling his post he saw a man rush suddenly out of the cabin of the tug B. J. Nelivan and jump overboard, shouting: "He goes nothing that cares for nobody." Quinn, who is a large, strong man, threw aside his helmet, club, and coat, and plunged after him. The would-be suicide turned on the officer and tried to seize him. Both are expert swimmers, and a battle ensued that was witnessed by a crowd on the pier and vessels. Quinn finally seized the madman by the throat and tied him with a rope that was thrown. Both were then hauled onto the pier.

At the station house the man said he was Patrick Murray, a sailor, and that enemies were everywhere trying to kill him. Several, he said, were on the tug Ryan. Quinn later arraigned his man in the Centre Street Police Court, where he was committed to Bellevue to be examined as to his sanity. Crossing the "Bridge of Sighs" Murray saw the crowd below, and, pointing to them, said: "See, there they are; they have come to kill me."

Clearing House's Course Commended.

Many letters have been received by the Clearing House Association of this city from different parts of the country, commending the recent action of the association prohibiting restrictive indorsements on drafts and checks. Since the new regulations were adopted by the New-York Associated Banks similar action has been taken by the Clearing House Associations of Chicago, Cincinnati, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Providence, and Norfolk, and word has been received that San Francisco is about to take the same step.

Steam Barge Detroit Sinks.

GREENPORT, L. I., June 16.—While attempting to pass through Plum Gut, between Orient Point and Plum Island, last night, the steam barge Detroit, commanded by Capt. C. F. Harris, struck a rock and sank in ten feet of water with a cargo of coal. The barge was bound for Riverhead, and was from New-York. The prospects of floating her are good.

A Team of Horses Drowned.

A team of horses belonging to Dunlap's express and driven by Theodore Enison of 99 Charles Street, were on the ferryboat Central and took fright as the boat was entering the New-York slip at the foot of Liberty Street. They plunged overboard and were drowned. The driver saved himself by jumping from the seat of the wagon.

Mrs. William Merritt's Sudden Death.

Mrs. Minnie Merritt, widow of William Merritt, who was the only son of the Rev. Stephen Merritt, died suddenly last night in her flat, at 319 West Forty-fourth Street. She had been ill with heart disease, and until two weeks ago was under the care of Dr. George W. Bliss. She was discovered dead in her bed by her servant.

For full information concerning localities, routes, and rates, hotels and boarding houses, &c., on the New-Haven system of the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., send two-cent stamp to Passenger Department of the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., New-Haven, Conn., and receive the "Manual of Summer Resorts on the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., New-Haven System, for 1896." It answers all questions regarding Summer travel in these sections.—Adv.

SOUND MONEY IN INDIANA.

Indications Showing that the Silver Craze Has Received a Check.

John De Witt Warner has received from George W. Cooper, formerly a Democratic Representative in Congress for the Fifth Indiana District, which lies in the southwestern part of the State, the following telegram:

Columbus, Ind., my home, solid for sound money overwhelmingly. Resolutions for Matthews refused.

Columbus is the county seat of Bartholomew County, and the principal city in the district. The significance of the action by Democrats there is thus explained by Calvin Tomkins, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Reform Club's Committee on Sound Currency:

"Sound-money Democrats up to a few weeks ago had hoped to carry Indiana primaries for gold. The silver movement, however, was headed by Gov. Matthews, who is a candidate for the Presidential nomination, and has been sweeping the State. The action of Democrats of Bartholomew County indicates that the craze has received a check, and that the more sensible leaders are recovering their hold on the voters of the party. This may be the beginning in that State of the dissolution of the free-coinage wing of the Democratic Party.

"The results of the Republican National Convention will probably greatly influence the Democrats. One thing that has surprised me is the weakness of the silver men in St. Louis. They appear to have no influence at all there. Nine-tenths of the delegates are for gold, and the silver section seemingly has not even backbone."

Thomas Bynum is the leader in Indiana of the sound-money Democrats, and he has been in frequent communication with the Reform Club Committee.

VERMONT'S GUBERNATORIAL FIGHT

The Republican State Convention to Meet To-day.

BURLINGTON, Vt., June 16.—The hottest Gubernatorial contest in the history of Vermont will culminate here to-morrow at the Republican State Convention. In a total of 674 delegates impartial observers do not look for a majority of more than ten for either candidate. Speaker Stickney of Ludlow claims 355 delegates, and ex-Speaker Grout of Derby feels sure he will have at least 342—338 being enough to nominate.

The excitement between the friends of rival candidates is naturally at fever heat to-night, the hotel corridors being packed with delegates. Until to-day it was supposed that Nelson W. Fisk of Isle La Motte would have no opposition for the position of Lieutenant Governor, but it is rumored to-night that Senator Frank D. White of Rutland will try conclusions with Mr. Fisk. Mr. White is being put forward by the friends of Mr. Stickney.

State Auditor Hale, Treasurer Field, and Secretary of State Brownell will be renominated without opposition, unless O. J. Tomlinson of Huntington appears as a candidate against Mr. Hale.

CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, JR., ILL.

Attacked with Inflammatory Rheumatism—Wedding May Be Delayed.

It was authoritatively announced last night that Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., whose marriage to Miss Grace Wilson had been set for to-morrow, is confined with inflammatory rheumatism at the home of his father, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Sr.

He has been confined to his bed since Monday and is under the care of Drs. Draper and Janeway. He felt well on Sunday morning, but, owing to his going out in the rainstorm, he suffered a relapse of rheumatism, to which he has been subject for some time. He was unable to leave his bed on Monday, and his condition became such that Drs. Janeway and Draper were summoned. They found him in great pain. He grew worse during the day and passed a bad night.

He improved considerably yesterday, however, and was resting easily last night. Owing to his rheumatism, it is thought that his wedding may be postponed.

PEARY'S NEXT TRIP NORTHWARD.

He Is Coming to New-York with All Arrangements Completed.

HALIFAX, N. S., June 16.—Lieut. Peary, who returned from St. John's, N. F., on the steamer Portia, is now on his way to New-York, having completed arrangements for a steamer to take him north this Summer. The vessel is the whaler Hope of St. John's, Capt. John Bartlett.

Lieut. Peary will sail from Sydney, C. B., the middle of next month, and expects to be absent two years. This expedition, it is said, will include a survey of the Hudson Straits.

The Dominion Government will send an engineer with Lieut. Peary for the purpose of securing more definite data concerning this important waterway.

DELEGATES TO GO TO SARATOGA.

Francis M. Scott Chosen by Tammany Hall in Twenty-seventh.

The Tammany Hall organization of the Twenty-seventh Assembly District met last night at 104 West Forty-seventh Street and elected the following delegates to the Saratoga Convention:

Charles F. Allen, Corporation Counsel Francis M. Scott, and Nelson Smith; Alternates—Charles Ullman, Adrian Kiernan, and Frederick Ackers.

The Yale-Wisconsin Race.

NEW-HAVEN, June 16.—The plans for the Yale '99-University of Wisconsin boat race here Thursday were decided upon this afternoon by a conference of Managers Preston of Yale and Alstead of Wisconsin. The race will be rowed on Lake Saltonstall at 4 o'clock Thursday afternoon. The Referee, Guy Richards of Columbia, will have entire charge of the race, and will appoint the Judges. The probable Time-keepers are Dr. Percy Bolton of Yale and Coach Andrew O'Day of the Wisconsin crew. The Western eight went over the course on time this morning for the first time since their arrival. Their record was kept private.

Doubly Clothed Man Drowned.

An unknown man, about fifty years old, gray haired and wearing two undershirts, two striped outing shirts, two pair of cotton socks, and white drawers, was found drowned yesterday in the North River at Pier 36. The body was sent to the Morgue.

Lorillard Kip Still Delirious.

Lorillard Kip's conditions was unchanged last night. He was still delirious.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

—Mrs. Chauncey Wakeman of 120 Madison Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn., while mentally deranged, cut her fifteen-months-old infant's throat with a razor, killing him almost instantly. Mrs. Wakeman was seriously ill last December, and since that time had been subject to fits of melancholia. She will be sent to an asylum.

—Tomasso Rossi and Frank Lang, laborers at the Banigan Building, Providence, R. I., fell ten stories on an elevator car yesterday, and sustained injuries which may result fatally. The men were removing blocks of terra cotta from the car when the lead block on the second floor gave way, and the steel cable parted.

—The First Regiment, National Guard of Oregon, has gone to Astoria to preserve the peace among the striking fishermen. Hartley W. Phillips, an eastern newspaper correspondent, has been driven out of Astoria for disseminating reports displeasing to the Fishermen's Union.

—Thomas Barry, employed by Barnes & Lofland, the Philadelphia auctioneers, was killed Monday night at a toboggan chute in Woodbury, N. J. He was riding with two women. When the tobaggan was sixty feet from the ground he either fell or jumped from it.

—The Finance Committee of the Essex County (N. J.) Board of Freeholders, has accepted the bid of the New-York Life Insurance Company for $1,500,000 worth of Essex County park bonds. The insurance company offered 1.0459.

HANNA FIGHTING HARD AGAINST MORTON

Determined, if Possible, to Prevent His Nomination for the Vice Presidency.

MAKING TOOLS OF ANTI-PLATT NEW-YORKERS

Warner Miller, John Milholland, and George Matthews of Buffalo Rampant with Hostility to the Governor.

A THOROUGH-GOING GOLD DECLARATION TO BE MADE

Silver Men Have Lost All Hope of Securing What They Want—Some of Them Will Bolt—Convention May Complete Its Work To-day—Improbable that It Will Be in Session After Thursday.

ST. LOUIS, June 16.—A gold plank, McKinley for President and Morton for Vice President will be the outcome of the convention, unless "Boss" Hanna shall beat Morton.

The gold fight is won.

McKinley will not have enough opposition to make it worth while for any other candidate to enter into the contest.

That Morton's canvass for President has ceased is admitted late to-night by the New-York delegation. When the moment shall arrive that Mr. Morton can be offered as a candidate for Vice President, his name will be presented by Mr. Platt, and the nomination will be seconded by Mr. Foraker of Ohio.

This programme is distasteful to Mr. Hanna, but Mr. Hanna's likes and dislikes have been deferred to frequently of late; and have at last come to be so irksome that they are not at all in the way. Besides, Foraker never did care much for Hanna.

Hanna is making a fight against Morton. It is apparently to be the fight of the convention, and Hanna's friends say it is to be the fight of his political life. As Hanna's advice has been ascertained during the last day or two, only to guide obstinate men in the opposite direction, the advocates of Morton's nomination for Vice President consider Hanna's opposition as helpful, rather than a hindrance.

The centre and region of the opposition is in the State of New-York, and with the bitter and narrow faction led by C. N. Bliss. It is discreditable to its promoters and to the reputation of the State they pretend to represent. They do not seem to be able to realize, in the bitterness of their hatred for Mr. Platt, that they are likely to do more to make Mr. Platt respected by fighting Gov. Morton than they would have accomplished by accepting the proposition to name Mr. Morton themselves.

The platform was completed to-night, and the Committee on Resolutions will be ready to report it to-morrow, as soon as it shall be called upon to do so. Senator Lodge is exultant over the success of the gold-standard men in obtaining this unequivocal expression on the money question:

The Republican Party is unreservedly for sound money. It caused the enactment of the law providing for the resumption of specie payments in 1879; since then every dollar has been as good as gold.

We are unalterably opposed to every measure calculated to debase our currency or impair the credit of our country. We are, therefore, opposed to the free coinage of silver, except by international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world, which we pledge ourselves to promote, and until such agreement can be obtained, the existing gold standard must be preserved. All our silver and paper currency now in circulation must be maintained at parity with gold, and we favor all measures designed to maintain inviolably the obligations of the United States, and all our money, whether coin or paper, at the present standard, the standard of the most enlightened nations of the earth.

The Committee on Credentials will indorse substantially the action of the National Committee on all the contested delegates.

There may be a debate in the committee on the money planks followed by a dramatic bolt by Teller and a few silver statemen.

The nomination of McKinley will require but one call of the convention roll. Morton will be nominated for Vice President, if at all, on another roll call.

The convention is so dull, tiresome, and uninteresting that the delegates may be willing to finish up their work to-morrow night. Everybody expects to get away as early as Thursday.

Hanna is anxious to have the agony over. It is learned to-night from one of the officers of the convention that the aid of the previous question will be invoked to-morrow to expedite all business that may threaten to provoke protracted controversy, as the Ohio manager is determined that McKinley shall be nominated and the convention adjourned on Wednesday night. That will cut off a torrent of speechmaking on silver and the tariff, and will save time and hotel bills at some risk of offending the free-speech party.

It is rather late to "swap horses," but Hanna's message carriers are letting it be known that if he shall fail to secure a majority of delegates to support the nomination of Hobart of New-Jersey for Vice President, he will swing to Gen. Davis of Minnesota. This would be evidence of desperation. Davis would not be an attractive candidate for organized labor. He would be brought in late, probably too late for a successful rally for him.

Nobody inquires about the tariff plank, which will please the conservatives better than the radical factionists.

Senator Teller has had the opportunity to say whether he will lead a bolt or stay with his party. He and his silver friends will declare that they will make their intentions known by acts, not by words. A bolt by Colorado, Idaho, and Utah is looked for.

A FIGHT ON MORTON.

Milholland, Miller, and Hanna Try to Keep New-York Off the Ticket —Pledges of Votes.

ST. LOUIS, June 16.—In a convention in which there is a close contest between candidates, intervals between sessions are usually periods of intense anxiety and activity. There has been little anxiety to-day, since the adjournment of the first session of the Republican National Convention, and such activity as has been manifested was that of the McKinley men of New-York who were opposed to the nomination of Mr. Morton for Vice President. This opposition broke out this morning as soon as it became reasonably certain that the convention was ready to nominate Morton and go home.

The character of the opposition, led by the McKinley League, was not so high or so serious as to command general respect or much to fear on the part of Morton's friends. To bolster up the opposition the report was circulated that Hanna of Ohio had encouraged the anti-Morton business and that he would lend his aid to any attempt to take the nomination away from the State of New-York.

Hanna Gives Aid.

It is more than probable that Hanna has become so much of an anti-Platt man that he could not resist the inclination to join in an attempt to do something that would not be agreeable to the head of the New-York delegation and of the Republican organization in the State. Platt has not been wholly a victor here. He has suffered a slight blow or two at the hands of the McKinley men under Hanna's control, but he has been so largely instrumental in association with and support of Senator Lodge in the fight for a gold declaration and had so thwarted the wily Hanna that McKinley's trustee had been aroused to resentment and was anxious to disappoint the State of New-York by refusing to take Mr. Morton as a candidate.

Morton's chances for being chosen as Vice President met with obstruction early in the afternoon, and under the advice of Warner Miller, Cornelius N. Bliss, Mr. Milholland, and other McKinley men the extraordinary spectacle was presented of the deliberate efforts of his own fellow-citizens to deprive the Governor of New-York of the honor of a second nomination to a place of distinguished honor, and possibly serious responsibility. The anti-Platt men have not excited much admiration here, and this willingness to injure Morton in the estimation of the country provoked contempt for them.

Opposition in Bad Odor.

The fact that the opposition to Morton was suggested by Hanna did not help the opposition. Foraker, ready to manifest his indifference for Hanna, promised the Morton men that Ohio could be depended upon to give Morton twenty-four votes at any time. Illinois sent to the Platt men a message even stronger than that of Ohio. Platt was assured by Quay that Pennsylvania would stand by Morton. The chances of keeping down the New-York vote or preventing the delegation from going solidly to him, which was depended upon by the Warner Miller Republicans, therefore amounted to little to discourage the men who were for Morton for Vice President.

Everybody thought of Mr. Depew while this talk for Morton was going on. He had not heard anything from the Governor since he had received the dispatch declaring that he would not under any circumstances accept a nomination for Vice President. While the halls of the Southern were full of delegates talking about the McKinley and Morton ticket, Mr. Depew was explaining over and over again, earnestly and elaborately, that he could not talk about Morton for second place; that it manifestly would be absurd for him to come here in his behalf to present him as a candidate for President, if an agreement had been entered into by a considerable part of the convention to name him for another office.

No Further Declination.

Mr. Depew could not, he said, ask the Governor to send him a dispatch every thirty minutes to define his position and to report his refusal to accept the Vice Presidential nomination. The disregard of Gov. Morton's dispatch amounted to a charge of insincerity.

"No man will accuse me of willingly playing the part of a monkey to hand organ. For me to persist in presenting Morton for President, after he had consented to accept the Vice Presidency, would be such a

performance, and I am sure the Governor would not permit me to enact it if he had intimated to any one that the circumstances were such as to induce him to accept second place on the ticket."

George E. Matthews of Buffalo was active in creating the opposition to Morton for Vice President, and, after several conferences had been held by the New-York McKinley delegates, the services of John E. Milholland and the McKinley League of the State of New-York were called into use this afternoon. The league has about 150 members here, and they have headquarters in a store opposite the Southern Hotel Mr. Milholland about 5 o'clock sent out a hurried call for a meeting of the league at 6 o'clock for the purpose of adopting resolutions denouncing the proposition to give Morton second place. The resolutions finally went even further than this, and protested against the Vice Presidential nomination going to any man from New-York State.

Debate Is Prevented.

The old store in which the meeting was held was about half filled with leaguers. Mr. Matthews and Mr. Milholland were rushing to and fro between the store and the Southern Hotel perfecting their plans. Finally Mr. Milholland rushed in and told Thomas P. Eagan to call the meeting to order. He did so, and ex-Supervisor Thomas Fitchie of Brooklyn was quickly made Chairman. Mr. Fitchie is the man who introduced the McKinley second choice resolutions in the Republican State Convention. He made a short speech, in which he said that something would have to be done to preserve the work which has already been done in New-York State for McKinley. Mr. Milholland then got up to offer the resolution protesting against Gov. Morton for Vice President.

"You are all aware of the fact that McKinley will be nominated for President despite the most outrageous attacks that have been made upon him by the conspirators. Now the arch-conspirator against the will of the people has a candidate for Vice President, who would be Mr. Platt's personal representative. They would like to have it to say that the boss's combine was not discredited after all. I speak in this matter after a full conference with McKinley's friends in the New-York delegation. The resolutions which I will introduce have been approved by other friends who are delegates." Mr. Milholland then read the following:

The McKinley League of the State of New-York, the custodian at St. Louis of the signatures of 147,000 Republicans of the Empire State who desire the nomination of William McKinley for President of the United States, having heard that it is the intention of the bosses' combine, working in conjunction with certain treacherous friends of McKinley, to force Levi P. Morton upon the Republican National ticket as a candidate for Vice President, does hereby protest against such conspiracy, for these reasons:

First—That its purpose is to discredit the candidacy of William McKinley and to weaken it before the people.

Second—That it is an insult to the friends of Major McKinley in New-York State, whose indignation at the outrageous attacks of Gov. Morton's manager on McKinley has compelled them to oppose the Presidential ambition of Gov. Morton.

Third—That it constitutes a menace to the Republicanism of the Nation in that it drags into Presidential politics the party tyranny which has disgusted the people of New-York and of the United States.

We, therefore, ask all true friends of William McKinley in the National Convention to join with us his friends in the Empire State in opposing the nomination of Levi Parsons Morton for Vice President.

All New-Yorkers Barred.

T. J. Campbell moved to add the words "or any other candidate for the State of New-York." This amendment was adopted. Mr. Campbell tried to make a speech, but Mr. Milholland broke in with "No, No! Push the resolution through first, then make your speech."

William C. Reddy moved to strike out Gov. Morton's name so that the resolution would apply to any New-York candidate without being personal, but Milholland would not allow it, and the resolution as amended by Mr. Campbell was adopted with a roar. Mr. Campbell then went on with his speech, which was a sketch of the political history of Thomas C. Platt and a bitter denunciation of it. He said that Guiteau's bullet was the finality so far as the trouble between President Garfield and Mr. Platt was concerned.

George E. Matthews, one of the McKinley delegates from Buffalo, is President of the McKinley League. He made a short speech, in which he said that the effort to nominate Morton for Vice President was the same conspiracy by the same conspirators who had tried so hard to defeat McKinley. "What they want to do," said Mr. Matthews, "is to make the task of electing him so hard that McKinley will have to go down on his knees in them in the mud where he has placed them."

After a fierce speech by William H. Fern, full of such words as "scoundrels" and "vampires," the meeting adjourned.

An Appeal to Negroes.

"Dodgers" reading as follows were subsequently scattered all over the city:

Colored Republicans, can you afford to support for Vice President a man who, while occupying that office, resigned his place as presiding officer to a Democrat when the Lodge Election bill came up before the United States Senate?

No, of course not. Then you cannot entertain the idea for a moment of giving the second place on the ticket to Levi P. Morton of New-York.

The Lodge Election bill, had it become a law, would have given 2,000,000 of colored Republicans in the South the right of franchise guaranteed by the Constitution, but was withheld, owing to the treachery or dough-faced leadership of such Republicans as Thomas C. Platt's candidate for Vice President.

This is signed by a number of ministers who call themselves a "Committee representing the Metropolitan District of Associated Churches, representing over 4,000 churchgoing Republicans of New-York."

Why Miller Fights.

This fight on Morton involves Mr. Miller's programme in State politics, namely, Cornelius N. Bliss for Vice President, Saxton for Governor, himself for the Senate, and death to Platt. Mr. Miller, George C. Matthews, Gen. McCook, and Cornelius N. Bliss drew up a protest for signatures at a conference in Mr. Miller's room this afternoon. It read thus:

In the interests of the Republican Party we, delegates from the State of New-York, protest against dragging party struggles in our own State into the National canvass, and record ourselves as unalterably opposed to embarrassing the coming campaign by placing any of our fellow-citizens on the ticket for the candidate for Vice President.

Mr. Miller was in his room, in the Southern Hotel, when a TIMES correspondent asked him to define the attitude of the New-York delegation toward Gov. Morton for second place.

"You can make it emphatic," he replied, "that the New-York delegation will not present the name of Gov. Morton or anybody else for the Vice Presidency. If it is presented to the convention it will not be as the candidate of the delegation. The friends of McKinley will oppose Mr. Morton for Vice President."

Dr. Depew Is Grieved.

Dr. Depew is troubled to see so much fighting in the New-York delegation. He regarded Gov. Morton's declaration that he would not accept the nomination as final, and he clung to the telegram sent by the Governor last week as sufficient guarantee that the Governor was not to be brought into the fight. Dr. Depew said today, when asked what he thought of the likelihood that Gov. Morton would accept: "I have not heard from Gov. Morton since his telegram to me the day I arrived in St. Louis that under no circumstances would he accept the Vice Presidency. I shall act upon that and present his name for President. A persistent story that he is a candidate for Vice President under cover of running for President is circulated by his enemies.

"The original telegram which I received from Gov. Morton was stolen from my room. I wanted to keep it. I sent a copy of it to Mr. Platt, and since the original was taken I have sent to the telegraph office and had a copy of it made, which I am keeping as evidence until I hear to the contrary that he is not a candidate for the Vice Presidency."

"What do you think are the chances that the McKinley men will support him at all hazards?"

"That I cannot tell," said Dr. Depew. "I have had no consultation with Mr. Hanna on the subject."

Another Telegram.

It is said to-night that Mr. Depew to-day telegraphed Gov. Morton stating that it had been asserted that he had rescinded his telegram of declination and was now willing to accept second place, and asking him if this was so. To this Mr. Depew is said to have received the following explicit reply:

RHINECLIFF, N. Y., June 16.

Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, Southern Hotel, St. Louis:

Telegram received. Stories circulated are unfounded. Have rescinded nothing.

L. P. MORTON.

As a commentary upon this dispatch Mr. Depew repeated the remark he made this when the rumor about Mr. Morton's Vice Presidential aspirations were brought to his attention.

"How often must a man say a thing before he is to be believed? Must he say it every day and keep on saying it indefinitely?"

Mrs. Morton Opposes.

It was reported this evening that Mr. Platt was in receipt of a dispatch from Gov. Morton, which said in effect that so far as the Vice Presidency was concerned he was in the hands of his friends, but in which he failed to declare in so many words what action he would take if the convention should nominate him.

Information reached the United Press this evening that some of Mr. Morton's friends who have been working up an interest in his behalf to-day cabled Mrs. Morton, who is in Europe, to use her influence with the Governor to take the second place. Her reply, received as a late hour this afternoon, is said to have contained an emphatic negative, the substance of the dispatch being that she wished him to have first place or none.

REGULARS GET THE TICKETS.

Anti-Platt Men Omitted in Distribution of Admission Cards.

ST. LOUIS, June 16.—There was a dramatic incident in the New-York headquarters when the delegates' tickets were being given out by National Committeeman Sutherland. When the Twelfth District was reached, it was found there were but two tickets, notwithstanding Messrs. Bliss, Cruger, Carroll, and Barnes had been placed on the roll by the National Committee, each with half a vote.

"The Sergeant at Arms was instructed to issue tickets for all," said Mr. Sutherland, "but he has not done so. I will give these to the original holders of certificates, and the contestants can secure theirs from the Sergeant at Arms."

"I protest! I protest!" said Mr. Bliss, who was waiting for his tickets.

"I will issue these to the men who I believe were elected," said Mr. Sutherland.

"I protest! I protest! Gen. McCook, Mr. Brookfield, I protest," said Mr. Bliss, and he thumped the table with his cane.

"Gen. Carroll, will you sign for these," said Mr. Sutherland, and Gen. Carroll stepped forward to do so, while Mr. Bliss rapped the table and shouted his protest.

"Why shall I get my tickets," he asked at length, "if you refuse to give them to me?"

"I don't know," replied Mr. Sutherland, "and I don't much care whether you get any or not."

Gen. Carroll signed the receipt and took the tickets. Mr. Bliss, as Treasurer of the National Committee, is entitled to a big bunch of tickets, so that he had no difficulty in getting in.

FOR A GOLD STANDARD.

Sub-Committee on Resolutions Votes Down Teller and Adopts the New-York Idea.

ST. LOUIS, June 16.—The Committee on Resolutions, when the convention adjourned, proceeded at once to organize. Senator Lodge of Massachusetts called the committee to order and nominated Mr. Foraker of Ohio as Chairman. Mr. Teller of Colorado placed Mr. Dubois in nomination. Forty-one persons answered to their names. Mr. Foraker was elected, 35 votes being cast for him and 4 for Dubois. Those who voted for Dubois were the members from Colorado, Montana, North Carolina, and Utah. Neither Foraker nor Dubois voted, the former announcing that he refrained from voting as a matter of principle and not because of his lack of personal esteem for his competitor. A similar statement was made by Mr. Dubois, whereupon Mr. Foraker took the chair.

Mr. Merriam of Minnesota moved that a sub-committee be appointed to draft a platform and present it to-night to the full committee. This suggestion was opposed by Messrs. Teller and Dubois, the leaders of the silver movement, on the ground that it was better to discuss the financial plank in full committee. If its consideration were left first to a sub-committee, they contended, the arguments against a gold standard plank, which they understood was to be adopted, would have to be made twice. They thought it advisable, therefore, that, so far as that particular plan was concerned, the sub-committee might be excused from considering it.

Mr. Merriam's motion was carried, and the Chair appointed a committee, consisting of Messrs. Foraker of Ohio, Chairman ex officio; Lodge of Massachusetts, Merriam of Minnesota, Fessenden of Connecticut, Teller of Colorado, Warmoth of Louisiana, and Patterson of Illinois.

At this point Mr. Burleigh of Washington arose and entered a strong plea in favor of giving the Pacific slope a representation on the committee.

This brought Mr. Darlington of Pennsylvania to his feet with a declaration that the two great Eastern States, New-York and Pennsylvania, which represent in the aggregate one-fourth of the population of the country, were not represented on the committee, and he thought for that reason that the Pacific slope could also remain unrepresented. After some discussion, however, the committee was increased by the addition of two other members—Mr. Burleigh of Washington and Mr. Lauterbach of New-York—and a recess was taken until 8 o'clock.

The silver members of the committee were displeased at the meagre representation given them. They complained also that several members of the committee whom they had regarded as bimetallists had "fallen down," as they phrased it, and joined the ranks of the gold men.

The committee was appointed by the Chairman after a conference with Senator Lodge. It consists of seven gold men, one sound-money man, and one silver man. An analysis of the personnel of this committee shows that it was carefully selected and for a specific purpose. Ex-Gov. Merriam of Minnesota is the author of one of the stanchest gold planks offered for the consideration of the committee. The standing of Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, Mr. Fessenden of Connecticut, Mr. Lauterbach of New-York, and Mr. Patterson of Illinois is unequivocal. Mr. Burleigh of Washington represents the State that was among the last to adopt gold resolutions. Mr. Foraker, although preferring the omission of the word "gold," accepts the situation and will vote for that standard. Ex-Gov. Warmoth of Louisiana will fall into line, thus leaving Mr. Teller the solitary silver man on the committee. From such a committee the character of the plank readily can be conjectured.

The Sub-Committee on Resolutions resolved to recommend to the Committee on Resolutions the following financial plank:

The Republican Party is unreservedly for sound money. It caused the enactment of the law providing for the redemption of specie payments in 1879, since then every dollar has been as good as gold.

We are unalterably opposed to every measure calculated to debase our currency or impair the credit of our country. We are, therefore, opposed to the free coinage of silver, except by international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world, which we pledge ourselves to promote, and until such agreement can be obtained the existing gold standard must be preserved. All our silver and paper currency now in circulation must be maintained at parity with gold, and we favor all measures designed to maintain inviolably the obligations of the United States, and all our money, whether coin or paper, at the present standard, the standard of the most enlightened nations of the earth.

The adoption of this plank was not concurred in until four different propositions submitted by Mr. Teller had been voted down. First, Mr. Teller proposed a straight-out plank for free coinage at 16 to 1. This was followed by a proposition to coin the American product, although Mr. Teller frankly confessed that he did not indorse this proposition, but would take it if it were possible to get it. The third proposition of Mr. Teller's was a resolution declaring for free coinage, accompanied by reasons which, in brief, set forth the fact that a protective tariff system could not be maintained on a gold-standard basis. The fourth proposition was a resolution submitted by Mr. Teller, at the request of Mr. Fowler of Wyoming. It provided for the coinage of the American product and a tariff on all silver and silver ores imported into the United States.

Mr. Teller, having been defeated all along the line, said that he was willing to leave the construction of the rest of the platform to the others of the committee, and started for his rooms for the purpose of getting a good night's rest. It was at Mr. Teller's request that the committee decided to make public the financial plank upon which it had agreed.

SILVER MEN HOPELESS

They Are Waiting for the Gold Juggernaut to Roll Over Them—Demoralized Lot.

ST. LOUIS, June 16.—The silver men are now merely waiting for the crucial moment when the convention shall adopt a gold plank and force them either to bolt or to retract all their previous declarations. They have given up all hope of fighting. They show none of the aggressiveness they brought from their mountain fastnesses. In fact, in a subdued way, they are waiting for the gold juggernaut to roll over them. They are not cheerful. The idea of a bolt does not seem to inspire them with marked enthusiasm. Their insignificance in numbers when compared with the convention has brought the idea home that the silver bolt will be more farcical than sublime.

Attempts to Wake Them Up.

A number of attempts to infuse life into the silver men have been made during the day. The centre of activity has been shifted from the Colorado headquarters in the Southern Hotel, because these rooms were too public. The silver men now meet in the Idaho headquarters in the St. Nicholas. After the session of the convention Senators Teller, Dubois, Cannon, and Mantle, Congressmen Allen and Hartman, and the aggressive members of the delegations from Colorado, Utah, Idaho, and Montana held almost constant conferences. Senator Teller had been appointed on the sub-committee on resolutions, but for some time while it was meeting he preferred to stay with his friends.

"What does it matter whether I am there or not?" he said, when asked his reason for this preference. "They have made up their minds what they will do, and they have the power to do it."

Fruitless Conferences.

The conferences during the afternoon and evening amounted to little. The delegates from Colorado and Idaho and three each from Montana and Utah practically have settled the question, and have determined to walk out.

The absentees from these conferences are conspicuous. None of the California delegates who are instructed for free silver has taken any part. Senator Carter and two of his friends from Montana do not take any notice of them. While one was in session yesterday Senator Brown of Utah, who always has opposed the free-silver Senator, sat in the corridor of the St. Nicholas nervously chewing his ever-present toothpick in blissful ignorance of the meeting.

The California delegates this morning renewed their allegiance to silver, and instructed their member of the Committee on Resolutions to co-operate with the silver men, but they put in a dash of irony by saying that they would not follow silver to a bolt.

California Talks Tariff.

All the members of the California delegation are now talking tariff. They say California has no interest in silver mining, but that it has many industries that will be affected by the tariff. In this they are following the example of the Oregon delegates, who, in spite of their gold declaration, would prefer to make their fight on tariff rather than finance.

The California delegation, far from bolting, intends to have some voice in the selection of a Vice President, and it is very likely that Gov. Morton will have a majority of the delegates. He has found a powerful ally in the millionaire, John D. Spreckels, who is now the boss of California Republicans. Mr. Spreckels unexpectedly came out for Gov. Morton this morning. He did not make any demonstration, but at once set to work among the California delegates in a very effective way.

The Grant Boom.

It was the ambition of Ulysses S. Grant, Jr., one of the delegates at large, to secure the support of Mr. Spreckels and California for his brother, Col. Fred Grant, but he found he could not make headway. Mr. Spreckels feels friendly toward Mr. Platt. Although he comes from California under instructions for McKinley, he at heart is for Allison. He cheerfully entered into the anti-McKinley combination, through Gen. Clarkson, and agreed to turn California over to it.

Having failed in this, he is now anxious to do something for Mr. Platt, because of his admiration for a think New-Yorker and sympathy with him over the result of the contests from New-York, and also because of his cordial dislike of Hanna.

"I am for Gov. Morton," he said to-day, to a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, "because I think it would be good politics to name him. He is not strong in California. In fact, I think there are other candidates who would poll a stronger vote, but I want to see harmony in the party, and I believe Gov. Morton's nomination for Vice President would bring it." Mr. Spreckels was asked about the silver attitude of the California delegation.

"We do not intend to bolt," he said, "though under our instructions we will do all we can for silver except to bolt. California, however, is a gold State. The impression that it is for silver is wrong. The tariff is the real issue here. The people have little interest in silver."

Mr. Spreckels is still angry about the result of the California contests. The California delegation, in the interest of harmony, has recommended that the contestants have half a vote each, but it is feared the Committee on Credentials will take no suggestions.

Angered Against McKinley.

"This decision of the National Committee will hurt the party in California," said Mr. Spreckles. "I am afraid that McKinley will not carry the State. We came here for McKinley and will vote for him in the convention, but we do not like the way in which he has been made successful. Just because he has had the power he has run roughshod over everything. The people of California will not like it; we do not like it."

"Do you blame McKinley for it?" asked the correspondent.

Mr. Spreckles's eyes flashed. "Whom else can you blame? The idea of taking the word of De Young when he cast reflections on his own State! The committee should have known that De Young no longer is respected in California. If he was to run for poundkeeper he could not get 1,000 votes in the whole State of California. The idea of believing his damnable, willful lying.

"The whole effect will be to discredit McKinley and the Republican Party among the decent Republicans of California."

HANNA CALLS FOR ENTHUSIASM.

He Plans to Set the Convention Cheering Early This Forenoon.

ST. LOUIS, June 16.—Hanna has ordered that early to-morrow the officers of the convention shall speak the magic name that will call the delegates and spectators to their feet to wildly cheer for the apostle of protection. Hanna has seen to it that enough leather-lunged shouters shall be distributed about the hall to make sufficient noise for his purpose, whether the others cheer or not.

Hanna became impressed to-day with what was apparent to every unprejudiced observer long ago, that there was an entire lack of enthusiasm. So he saw that something must be done.

Every band in town that is not blowing for favorite sons to please the populace was engaged at once. They are distributed about the hotels and streets, trying to help the hired shouters make the people believe there really is an enthusiastic desire for the nomination of the man from Ohio.

Powder is being burned, and the sky is illuminated with rockets and red fire—all for the purpose of exciting people who up to this time stolidly have watched the machine do its appointed work.

HANNA IS SPITEFUL.

He Sneers at Senator Lodge, but Doesn't Hurt Him Much.

ST. LOUIS, June 16.—Hanna's spitefulness was exhibited this morning. Senator Lodge called upon him with a plank for the platform, which he proposed to submit to the Committee on Resolutions. It resembled in part the best propositions that have been discussed, and Mr. Lodge told the "Boss" that there were States enough behind it to put it through the committee. That fact he had ascertained by a poll of the men selected for the Resolutions Committee. Mr. Hanna also had made inquiries and he was satisfied that the gold men could, and probably would, demand a declaration for "the existing gold standard."

Mr. Hanna did not cheerfully approve the plank, but as he had announced that he would leave the plank to the convention, he gave a guarded assent to the ascertained wish of a majority of the States.

As Mr. Lodge was about to leave, Mr. Hanna told him that he was the most persistent man with whom he had ever come in contact. With something like a sneer he suggested that perhaps Mr. Lodge would permit the McKinley men to write the tariff plank, and that the friends of McKinley would like to have that come first.

Mr. Lodge did not direct attention to the clumsy distinction made by Hanna between gold-standard men and McKinley men, but answered: "Certainly, the tariff plank will come first. I am not at all unreasonable. I do not care in the least what color you paint this wagon, so long as you paint it red."

THE ROLL WILL STAND.

McKinley Men Control the Committee on Credentials by a Big Majority—Addicks Barred Out.

ST. LOUIS, June 16.—The Committee on Credentials met immediately after the adjournment of the convention and organized by electing J. Franklin Fort of New-Jersey as Chairman; Jacob Trieber of Arkansas, Secretary; J. M. Gilbert of Arkansas, Assistant Secretary, and Edward Smith of Colorado, Sergeant-at-Arms.

J. C. Cowen of Nebraska submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the roll of delegates and alternates prepared by the National Committee for the purpose of the temporary organization be, and the same is hereby adopted by this committee as the true and correct roll of delegates and alternates to the convention, and that this committee proceed with the hearing of the contests referred to it by the National Committee, viz., the delegates and alternates from the State of Delaware and the delegates and alternates from the State of Texas.

W. E. Hepburn of Iowa offered the following substitute:

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to obtain from the National Committee all papers and documents filed, and before it in the contests for seats in the convention, and that thereupon this committee proceed to dispose of all contests in alphabetical order of States.

This substitute was lost by a vote of 29 nays to 17 yeas, thus showing that the McKinley men on the committee, who desire to shut out any further hearing of the contests, have won, and that the temporary roll of the convention, as far as completed, will be made permanent, and the work of the convention shortened.

The committee adjourned until 7:30 o'clock in the evening without taking a vote on the pending motion. Before adjourning, however, Messrs. Thompson of Ohio, Hepburn of Iowa, and Cowen of Nebraska were appointed a committee to formulate rules for any contests that the committee may hear.

The sub-committee reported at the evening session in favor of giving two horns for the discussion of the Higgins-Addicks Delaware case, and an hour and a half to the Texas case. This report was antagonized by Mr. Hepburn of Iowa, who moved that two hours be given to each side in the contest, but the proposition was defeated by an overwhelming majority, and the report of the committee was adopted with one vote in the negative.

Ex-Senator Higgins opened the case in behalf of his delegation. He repeated, as emphatically as he could, that J. Edward Addicks was no more qualified as a Republican to sit and act in this convention than would be Arthur P. Gorman or David B. Hill. As recently as 1890 Addicks had given $5,000 to defeat a Republican candidate for Governor and elect a Democrat, and the proofs were forthcoming in the form of the sworn statements of three witnesses who lived in the same house with him in Philadelphia, and to whom he boasted of the facts.

He declared that as a result of the conspiracy between Addicks and the Democratic Party in the last election the Republicans of Delaware had lost a Governor and a United States Senator.

No question of principle was involved, assuming that this man had any principle. He simply claimed his own the State. Republicanism had no place in his repertoire. Would the committee give this man a clean bill of health? Would it condone his crime so that he could go home and elect himself to the United States Senate? It would mean the destruction of the Republican Party in Delaware for this thing to be done. He begged the committee not to put upon them this unspeakable shame. As for Addicks's associates, they had chained themselves to his political and personal fortunes, and were entitled to no consideration. Addicks had no moral conception, no idea that there was a man above ground that was above being bought. That was his ethical position; that was the kind of creature that the committee and the opposite section of Delaware had to deal with. Would the committee give him recognition? He begged and entreated it not to do so.

Michael J. Murray opened for the Addicks side. He protested against the personalities that had been indulged in, and insisted that the question should be fought out on the strict issues in the case. It was not necessary to take up time in defending Mr. Addicks—he needed no defense.

This brought out so much applause that Chairman Fort was compelled to give notice that no demonstration in behalf of one side or the other would be tolerated. Mr. Murray went on to say that the charges that Mr. Addicks was a Democrat or that he had given money to aid the Democratic cause in Delaware were absolutely false.

A resolution to seat the Addicks delegation was defeated—20 yeas, 29 nays.

The committee then voted on the question of seating the Higgins delegation—yeas, 31; nays, 17.

MR. GRUBER WRITES A SONG.

His Meter Stick Having Been Stolen, He Borrowed a Two-Foot Rule.

ST. LOUIS, June 16.—Abraham Gruber of New-York has written a song which a group of New-Yorkers sang in the Southern Hotel to-night to the tune of "John Brown's Body." It runs like this:

We will lick the straddle bug before we leave the place,
We will lick the straddle bug before we leave the place,
Gold upon their shoulders and silver on their face,
Tom Platt is marching on.

We will knock the stuffing out of Mr. Mark Hanna.
No silver for the merchants of the great metropolis,
No silver for the merchants of the great metropolis,
Gold is the only coin he uses in his biz,
Tom Platt is marching on.

Mr. Gruber, before he intoned the first note of his inspiriting Platt ode, made a modest apology. He said that in the bustle attendant upon the fight between Warner Miller and Mr. Platt a mean Herkimer man had stolen his meter stick and rhyme book. He borrowed a two-foot rule from a Maine carpenter and found the needed rhymes in a cook book.

INCIDENTS OF THE DAY.

Why a Rabbi Was Chosen Chaplain—Massachusetts Men Surrender—Noise, but No Talk for Reed.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 16.—The prayer at the convention was offered by a Jewish rabbi, who is a Democrat, and some of whose brothers are very active as Democrats in local political affairs. The presence of the rabbi on the rostrum is explained as being a compromise which prevented the possibility of a disagreeable outbreak that might have had serious results. The American Protective Association and the Catholics are bitter in their opposition to each other in this town. Had a Protestant minister or a Catholic priest been invited to offer the invocation the adherents of the creed that was ignored would have charged that undue influence had been used. The managers of the McKinley campaign already had enough trouble to contend with, and so they selected a Hebrew to make the prayer. Some indignant Irishmen announce that they will not vote the Republican ticket—not that they have any special objection to having a Jew officiate as Chaplain at what they call a Christian assemblage, but because they dislike the evidence of cowardice shown by the McKinley managers.

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The entire Massachusetts delegation has surrendered—to the hot weather. They will all appear at the convention to-morrow clad in tow suits, which have suddenly become all the fashion. They call them "mosquito net clothes" out here.

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There is no talk for Reed now, but the streets are full of Filley men marching for Reed and throngs of them are constantly coming and going at the Southern and other hotels, cheering for Reed and singing, "Reed, Reed, we're for Reed!" The crowds at the hotels are smaller than they were last night, but among the visitors are many ladies, who make the round of headquarters accompanied by their escorts. The ladies are very successful in making collections of convention badges and do not appear to discriminate in favor of any candidate.

***

"Who is your choice for Vice President; Brown or Lippitt?" was asked of Dr. Depew to-night. "Oh, I'm for Lippitt all my life," was the quick response.

***

Caleb Simms, the colored alternate from the Twelfth District, New-York, who has been working here among the colored delegates in opposition to McKinley, said to-night: "The nomination of McKinley will be the worst blow ever dealt the colored men of the South, because the men whom Hanna is recognizing in several of the States are men who have no use whatever for the colored man except to vote him on election day. If this convention could be held open until Friday or Saturday, I think that McKinley could be beaten. Many of the colored men are getting very sore. The McKinley managers have been fooling them right along. They got some money, and were promised enough to pay their expenses when they got here; now they are told that nothing more can be done for them."

***

A spectator who sat near the platform to-day while Chairman Fairbanks was talking, and yet could not hear him, owing to the poor voice of the speaker, kept careful count of the number of times the speaker referred to his manuscript, and found that he did so just 219 times.

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The most gorgeous thing in the way of badges in the convention was worn by William M. Hahn. It was a white silk banneret from a gold bar, about six inches in length. It was emblazoned in letters of gold with the words, "Member National Committee, Ohio."

"Hey, there, Hahn," sang out a stout gentleman in the front row, "if you keep on wearing that badge it will make you round-shouldered." Hahn looked hurt.

CANTON WILL CELEBRATE.

Preparations for a Grand Demonstration in McKinley's Honor.

CANTON, Ohio, June 16.—Canton has begun decorating in anticipation of the demonstration with which the news of McKinley's expected nomination for the Presidency at St. Louis is to be received.

One hundred rounds of ammunition were received this morning, to be used in the brass cannon, mounted on the public square. The first charge will be exploded by electricity. The cannon being connected by wire with the Convention Hall, it will be fired simultaneously with the announcement of the nomination. At that signal the fire alarm bells will be rung and whistles of the factories in this and surrounding towns will be blown.

If the nomination be made in the daytime all business of whatever kind will be suspended in Canton, and the citizens, irrespective of party, will assemble on the square, march to Major McKinley's residence, and congratulate him.

There will be some speaking, but not much. This programme, under the direction of the Business Men's Association, is to be carried out regardless of time or weather.

Major McKinley spent the morning at home, where he received a number of newspaper men and a committee of the association in charge of the nominating demonstration. There were no other callers.

The Major received bulletins of the progress of affairs at St. Louis over his private wire and spoke in a half-regretful tone of the intense interest attaching to the first gathering and organization of a National Convention. His mind was dwelling upon the scenes of the historic conventions with which he had been connected in the last quarter of a century.

Major McKinley attended, as pall bearer, this evening, the funeral of Julius Whiting, Sr., an old and prominent citizen of Canton, whose residence stands opposite to that of Canton's most prominent citizen. Mr. Whiting's son is an active politician and was Ohio's Assistant Sergeant at Arms of the St. Louis Convention. He was called home by his father's fatal illness.

MORTON WOULD BE SENATOR.

Prefers That Office to the Vice Presidential Chair.

ALBANY, June 16.—Before leaving for Ellerslie to-day Col. Ashley W. Cole, the Governor's private secretary, said that influences stronger than any at St. Louis would have to be brought to bear to induce Gov. Morton to accept the nomination for Vice President again.

The only reason for the Governor's considering the matter at all, it is believed, is the fact that Mrs. Morton desires to return to Washington.

It is also believed that the reason for the Governor's persistent refusal to accept the second place on the National ticket is due to the fact that he has the assurance that he can have the United States Senatorship, which is quite as dignified an office as that of Vice President.

REED HEARS FROM ST. LOUIS.

Somewhat Encouraged by the News His Friends Send Him.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Speaker Reed spent most of the day in his rooms at the Shoreham receiving frequent dispatches from his friends in St. Louis, and an occasional caller.

Mr. Reed was reticent regarding the dispatches received, but his friends said they were of an encouraging nature, and predicted valuable results from the Reed demonstration of last night. Mr. Reed has been much interested in the fight for sound money, and was greatly pleased by the favorable reports on that head contained in the press dispatches.

He has been trying to talk with his friends in St. Louis over the long-distance telephone, but has not been very successful. He got connection with St. Louis today and tried to talk with one of his friends. The effort was a failure. Only an occasional word could be understood.

Why do people live in cities?
To be in close touch with each other.

Why do people take telephone service?
To be in closer touch with each other.

The telephone subscriber in East 199th Street is only 45 seconds away from the telephone subscriber in South William Street.

75,000 Telephone Stations in New York City. All Long Distance Telephones.

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at greatly reduced prices for two weeks only.
REED & BARTON,
37 Union Square, N. Y.

GOOD EFFECT IN ENGLAND.

London Market Takes Note of the Victory Won by Gold Men.

LONDON, June 16.—The feature of the opening of the Stock Exchange to-day was a strong inquiry for American railroad shares influenced by the declaration of leading delegates to the Republican Convention in St. Louis for a gold plank in the party platform.

Gives Platt All the Glory.

LONDON, June 16.—The Times to-morrow, basing its remarks on the dispatches of G. W. Smalley, its American correspondent, will speak of Mr. Platt's "masterly handling of the gold forces at the St. Louis Convention." It will say that he has overthrown the silverites, and that this result promises to give a new sensation to the United States. "Within three days," The Times will say, "Mr. Platt has changed the fortunes of his own section and the policy of the Republican Party."

WANT ONLY SOUND MONEY.

Warning Sent to the Convention by German-Americans.

The German-American Sound Money League sent the following to the Chairman of the Republican National Convention, at St. Louis, yesterday:

The undersigned respectfully request you to submit the following to the Committee on Resolutions of your honorable Convention:

The German-American Sound Money League, consisting of members of both parties, was organized to ascertain the attitude of the German-Americans in regard to the money question. The replies received from all over the United States justify the league in making the following statements:

First—That of the 581 German-American newspapers which discuss politics, 501 are in favor of the present gold standard, and 87 for bimetallism or free coinage of silver, and 43 are doubtful. A majority of the newspapers from which answers have been received are published west of the Alleghenies.

Second—That 90 per cent. of the German voters regard the money question as the most important issue in this campaign.

Third—That they will support only that party which in its platform declares itself unequivocally in favor of the maintenance of the present gold standard, and that they will not vote for a Presidential candidate, who, by his letter of acceptance, does not pledge himself to stand by this declaration.

The party which will declare emphatically for the maintenance of the gold standard will command the large majority of the German votes, regardless of party affiliations. For the German-American Sound Money League.

OSWALD OTTENDORFER,	LOUIS DOMMERICH,
WILLIAM STEINWAY,	JACOB H. SCHIFF,
CARL SCHURZ,	THEODORE SUTRO,
GUSTAV H. SCHWAB,	JOHN T. DEGENER,
LOUIS WINDMULLER,	DR. J. FRIEDERICH,
EDWARD GRASSE,	GEORGE F. VICTOR,
EWALD FLEITMAN,	CHARLES WEHRUM,
	HERMAN RIDDER.

The Board of Governors of the Real Estate Board of Brokers of the City of New-York at their meeting yesterday passed a resolution indorsing the gold standard as a basis for National currency and declaring against the free coinage of silver. A copy of the resolution was telegraphed to Mr. Platt at St. Louis.

Mr. Lodge to Speak in New-York.

Mr. Platt sent word to a friend last night that Senator Lodge of Massachusetts had agreed to address the ratification meeting arranged to take place in Carnegie Music Hall June 23.

Brooklyn Men Are Wary.

The Miller men, it was announced late to-night, found that some of the Brooklyn men would not sign the declaration against Morton, and the suggestion was made that it be withdrawn. They went to Mark Hanna and asked his support of their position. He was so little disposed to try conclusions with the friends of Morton on this question that he did not give them a definite reply, but told them he would let them know in the morning. They did not like this.

Says Gold Is Favored.

Judge J. M. Woolworth of Omaha, who is at the Buckingham Hotel on his way to Europe, reports Nebraska, Iowa, and Minnesota for gold. He says the sentiment of the people has been very greatly misrepresented. The issue has not been directly made, but he is sure that the majority is for gold as against silver. Boles, he says, could not carry his own State, Iowa, or any of the Northwestern States.

KILLED BY FIRE AND BULLETS.

Wells Poured Oil on Miss Walter, Lighted It, and then Shot Her.

ELKHART, Ind., June 16.—An atrocious murder was committed in this city last night, the victim, Miss Jennie Walters, dying this morning in agony. Milton S. Wells, who is accured of the murder, is in the county jail at Goshen, and refuses to talk about the crime.

The two families live in adjoining houses, and both are prominent members of the community. According to Miss Walters's ante-mortem statement, Wells, who recently became a widower, called her to his house last night, and when she entered, he threw kerosene oil over her clothing, igniting it as quickly as possible afterward. Then he is accused of firing two bullets from his revolver at the burning woman. One ball grazed the back of her head, and the second struck her chin, breaking the jawbone, knocking out several teeth, and lodging in the back of her head.

The young woman fell, but regained her feet and escaped to the veranda of her home, where she fell exhausted, bleeding and ablaze. The flames were quickly smothered by persons who were attracted by the shooting and the screams of the victim. Wells stood by indifferent to her fate and apparently satisfied.

Wells's house caught fire, and the rear part was destroyed before the department could quench the flames. After Miss Walters's death the exciting talk of lynch law became so prevalent that Wells was quietly removed to Goshen. Miss Walters was popular and pretty, and her dramatic reputation was more than local. No motive for the murder was assigned by her.

HORSE FALLS INTO A BASEMENT.

Having First Broken Two Windows, He Breaks His Neck.

A gray horse owned by Bernard Lefkowitz, a butcher of 30 Bond Street, became unmanageable yesterday morning in his stable at 30 Rivington Street. He ran across the street and plunged into the show window of a liquor store opposite. Lefkowitz managed to pull the horse out, which was badly cut by the shattered glass. The animal, not satisfied, broke from the wagon, and kicked through the plate glass window of Aaron Bernstein's tinware store. He backed into the window, and cleared it of all the tinware on exhibition.

When there was nothing left for him to kick, he quit the window and pranced around on the sidewalk. Finally he made a misstep and fell into the basement of 29 Rivington Street. His neck was broken by the fall, and he died instantly.

Mayor Gleason Holds Primaries.

The primaries of the Gleason Democracy in Queens County were held last night. They were largely attended. The following delegates were elected to the Saratoga Convention: Mayor Gleason and Corporation Counsel Burke, First Ward; Alderman Kane, Second Ward; Police Commissioner Grady and Fire Commissioner Levy, Third Ward; Robert McMann, President of the Board of Education and Improvement Commissioner Owen Woods, Fourth Ward; Henry Stroebel and M. J. Smith, Fifth Ward; John D. Offett, Abraham Oliver, and T. O'Neill of the town of North Hempstead.

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HOUNDED, APPO DECLARES

THE LEXOW WITNESS CANNOT MAKE AN HONEST LIVING.

Had a Contract to Lecture in Buffalo, but a Permit Was Refused, and He Was Ordered to Leave Within Two Hours—His Former Associates Despise Him as an Informer and Will Have Nothing to Do with Him.

George W. Appo, whose testimony before the Lexow committee exposed green-goods methods in this city, called at THE TIMES office yesterday, to tell of some experiences that, he says, have made the road to a reformed life far from smooth.

"When I was asked to testify at the Lexow investigation," he said, "I was assured that it would be the making of me, the opportunity of my life, and that thereafter I could count on steady employment, so that I could get along comfortably and honestly. I find, instead, that I am a marked man. Nobody will help me to earn a living, although I am willing to work at anything, and now those who promised to stand by me say they can give me no more to do."

Appo had a telegram from Buffalo dated June 7, and signed by H. Read, which led to his last effort to help himself. His story is that the telegram had been preceded by correspondence regarding an article in a morning newspaper, in which Appo had given reasons why convict reform had failed. The sender of the telegram said he represented George Maxwell of Buffalo, who thought he could speculate with Appo by sending him out with a lecture on this subject. He was to have $25 a week for it, under contract for one year, and jumped at the chance. The telegram informed him that a ticket to Buffalo would be given him at the Erie station in Jersey City, and that he would be expected to start for Buffalo by the 9 o'clock train on Sunday morning.

He says he went to Buffalo, and that nothing happened until Wednesday of last week, when, at Maxwell's request, he applied to the Chief of Police for a permit to lecture. On learning that the subject of the lecture was upon crime and criminals and that Appo would be the lecturer, the Chief said: "So you are that Parkhurst fellow. I'll have to see the Superintendent about you. Come in this afternoon."

Appo says he decided not to wait, but to apply to Mayor Jewett. The Mayor passed him along to a clerk, who, on learning his name and subject, telegraphed to Police Headquarters. Superintendent Bull soon appeared.

"So you want a permit to lecture, do you?" was the Superintendent's greeting, Appo says. "Well, you can't get it in this town. Do you see that clock?" It was then 2 o'clock. "I will give you two hours to get away from here. If you don't do it I will arrest you and have you sent up for six months as a vagrant."

His protests, Appo says, only strengthened Superintendent Bull's purpose, and he made haste to get away. His backer deserted him, and he had to use his little remaining money to get back to the city. He arrived Thursday. Previous to his going away he had been employed at about $4 a week in the office of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, but he says that on his return Agent Dennett informed him that he could not give him anything else to do.

"When I was a pickpocket and in green goods," Appo said, "I could manage to keep comfortable. The turn by which I tried to expose crime, instead of giving me the chance of a lifetime, deprived me of common necessities. I have tried to get any kind of work. Sweeping streets would have been good enough. I answered advertisements all over the city, and I have gone from door to door with cash registers and sheet-music turners. When I got into the society I was paraded to church to show me up, but, excepting Mr. Moss, the society's attorney, who was always kind, no one had any use for me beyond making me work hard for a bare living. I have been attacked by the police and by roughs for my testimony before the Lexow committee and would be glad to get away. When I came back from Buffalo, Agent Dennett asked why I didn't go West. I said to him I would go anywhere, even to Australia, if he would find the money to send me.

"Talk about reforming a criminal!" said Appo. "There is no chance for him, especially among those who do the shouting. I don't know where to go or what to do. I've lost my home and friends, and no one who has been advising me to do right and I will get along wants me. I can't find work. Even the crooks on whom I could once rely to be helped over a run of bad luck pass me by with their heads up. They call me informer, and want nothing to do with me. Wherever I go I am treated by them with contempt, and I don't blame them. What I do wish is that some of those who were to give me the chance of my life would show me how I can earn a living by any honest means."

PARDONED BY THE PRESIDENT.

Executive Clemency Extended in Several Cases.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The President has pardoned William B. Jackling, convicted in Oregon of conspiracy, and his sentence is suspended; Monroe Johnson, convicted in Arkansas of illegal distilling, sentenced on March 1, 1894, to three years and four months in the Kings County Penitentiary, Brooklyn, N. Y.; W. L. Morgan, convicted in North Carolina of counterfeiting, and sentenced, in April, 1894, to five years in the Albany Penitentiary; Ezekiel Holly, convicted in Ohio of violating the postal laws, and sentenced to two years in the Ohio Penitentiary and one year in Franklin County Jail, pardon granted as to jail sentence.

A commutation to three years, with deductions for good behavior, has been granted to William Cash, convicted in Texas of horsestealing in the Indian Territory, and sentenced in May, 1894, to five years in the Kings County Penitentiary, Brooklyn. In the case of James Crompton, convicted in the District of Columbia of petit larceny, and sentenced, in March, 1894, to three years in the Albany Penitentiary, the sentence has been commuted to two years and eleven months' actual imprisonment.

In granting a suspension in the sentence of three years and six months imposed, in April, 1895, on John Lyons of Arizona, now confined in the California State prison, for robbing a Post Office, the President says:

This is a very strange case, the application for pardon being based upon the supposed innocence of the convict, of which the District Attorney seems to be convinced. On the contrary, the Post Office Inspector gives a very different statement. Upon the three presented, I am unwilling to act in the case without further details from the District Attorney of the facts upon which his opinion is based. The Pardon Attorney is directed to apply to that official for the testimony on the trial, or at least for a fuller statement of facts, and especially for a suggestion as to who the parties are whom he suspects of undue zeal or questionable conduct, influenced thereto by the hope of a reward in the event of the prisoner's conviction.

If the report is satisfactory, Lyons will be pardoned.

A Neglected Count.

H. Digby Johnson appeared before Judge Cowing in Part I., General Sessions, yesterday, and asked that a speedy trial be given to his client, M. Arnold de Hobkirk, Count de Reviere, who is charged with stealing a gold watch from M. Rogge, his fellow passenger on the steamship Friesland, from Antwerp, to this port last December.

"The Count, your Honor," said Mr. Johnson, "has been in the Tombs for the past five months. All his relatives are in Europe, and so he cannot get bail.

"What has become of all the American heiresses," said Judge Cowing, "that this scion of European nobility should be allowed to languish in prison?"

"There seems to be a surplus of titles in the market," replied Mr. Johnson.

Assistant District Attorney O'Hare said the calendar for Part I. was crowded for the remainder of the term.

"Why not move the trial before Judge Fitzgerald in Part II.," Mr. O'Hare continued. "The Judge is a ripe French scolar, and would enjoy the trial, I am sure. I appeared in the case on the Count's other trial, and I don't want any more of it."

Mr. Johnson said he had an important witness for the defense, who would arrive here to-day on the Friesland, and he wanted the trial immediately. It was finally arranged to ask Judge Fitzgerald to hear the trial.

THE BEECHER FORGERY TRIAL

F. S. Bond Says He Never Authorized the Signature in Question.

A jury was secured yesterday in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, before Justice Fursman, for the trial of Henry Barton Beecher, son of the late Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, on a charge of forgery, and Assistant District Attorney Weeks made the opening address for the prosecution and examined some witnesses.

Mr. Beecher is charged with forging the name of Frank S. Bond, Vice President of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company, to an application for insurance in the American Casualty Insurance and Security Company, which was organized in Baltimore in 1890 to insure railroads against losses by collisions and other accidents. The company collapsed in 1893, with liabilities of $1,700,000 and assets of $250,000, after taking in, it is said, $7,000,000. It is alleged that many of the applications for insurance were forged.

Assistant District Attorney Weeks said he would prove that the system of bookkeeping of Beecher, Schenck & Co., agents for the American Casualty Company, was fraudulent. He said he would show that when the books said the firm had a surplus of $139,000 it was really in debt $80,000.

The first witness called was Francis B. Burke, the business manager for Beecher, Schenck & Co. He had charge of the railroad department. The alleged forged application was put in evidence and shown to the witness. It was signed, "Frank S. Bond, per A. S. B."

The witness said he saw the application in the office and in the regular course of business he caused a policy to be made out. He did not think the signature looked like Mr. Beecher's handwriting.

George Mackie said he was a clerk in the employ of Beecher, Schenck & Co. in July, 1893. He was shown the alleged forged application and said it was handed to him by Mr. Burke in the regular course of business. He made out a policy on the application. He thought the signature of Mr. Bond might have been made by Mr. Beecher, but was not sure.

Charles F. Conkling was called to identify several entries in one of the books of Beecher, Schenck & Co.

John McHenry of Baltimore, Assistant Secretary of the Mercantile Deposit and Trust Company, which acted as transfer agents for the American Casualty Insurance and Security Company, gave evidence about the transfer of stock of the latter company to Beecher, Schenck & Co.

Frank S. Bond, Vice President of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company, was the next witness. He was shown the signature to the application. He said the signature was not written by him, nor did he authorize any one to write it. He said he knew no one in his office using the initials "A. S. B."

On cross-examination he said he had known the defendant for eight years, and corresponded with him. He said that it was apparent to him that no one had attempted to imitate his signature. He said to Mr. Weeks that he had received a telegram from President Miller of his company a few days ago in reference to the case. The telegram was admitted in evidence, but was not read.

William E. Midgley, President of the American Casualty Insurance and Security Company and also a member of the firm of Beecher, Schenck & Co., who was indicted for forgery at the time Mr. Beecher was, afterward acquitted, identified a number of minute books of the firm showing that the application in question had been reported to the company by Mr. Beecher.

The court then adjourned for the day.

BETTER STREETS IN JERSEY CITY.

Mayor Wanser Recommends Them in a Special Message.

Mayor Wanser of Jersey City yesterday sent to the Street and Water Board a special message relative to good roads. Under the law one-quarter of the moneys received from fees for liquor licenses is appropriated to street repairs. The amount available annually is about $75,000. This money will begin to flow into the treasury July 1.

Mayor Wanser commends the board for the work it has already done and urges the members to continue it. He thinks that cobblestone pavements should be abolished as soon as possible. There are only nine or ten streets in the city in which cobblestones are still used, and even in these parts of the streets have been asphalted. Mayor Wanser recommends that they be asphalted for their entire length.

Other streets, where the traffic is heavier, the Mayor says should be paved with Belgian blocks. These are First, Second, and Third Streets, from Newark Avenue to Brunswick Street; Essex Street, from Washington to Warren Street, and Bright Street, from Barrow Street to Jersey Avenue.

The Mayor believes that the recent establishment of a Good Roads Association is ample evidence that the public is in hearty sympathy with the work that has been done in Jersey City, and that the public will indorse all that the board can do in this direction. This sentiment has been greatly strengthened by the movement to connect the various ferries with the Hudson Boulevard.

The Mayor says he has carefully considered this matter, and he advises the board to have Mercer Street asphalted from the viaduct, now being constructed from the Heights to Henderson Street, and that the asphalt be thence extended to York Street and thence to Greene Street. Below the last-named street a strip on each side to Hudson Street, and through Hudson to Exchange Place, should be asphalted for the benefit of cyclists.

The Mayor also recommends that Baldwin Avenue and many streets on the Heights be opened. In the Bergen district he recommends the improvement of Communipaw Avenue, between the Hudson Boulevard and West Side Avenue, and the extension of Carteret Avenue or some parallel street to the Hudson Boulevard. Incidentally he suggests that good sewers should first be laid in all the streets to be improved.

NEWS AGENCY PRESIDENT'S ARREST

Stories About E. B. Cuthbert & Co. Were Circulated in Boston.

Incidental to the vigorous bear raid on the stock market in this city last week, a rumor was circulated that a well-known brokerage house, being unable to meet a call for a large sum of borrowed money, had been sold out by the holder of its collaterals. This rumor reached Boston, and a news agency there published names of parties alleged to have been connected with the transaction.

E. B. Cuthbert & Co. of 56 Broadway caused the arrest of G. E. C. Buffington, President of the aforementioned Boston news agency, yesterday, on a charge of criminal libel, and supplemented that action by issuing a circular containing the following declaration:

Inasmuch as a statement has recently been published to the effect that we had been called upon for margins and failed to respond, and had been sold out by F. W. Savin, we hereby assert the same to be utterly false, groundless, and libelous, and we take this occasion to offer herewith a letter from Mr. Savin, which will explain itself and add to the strength of the above statement. We are prepared to force this matter to the utmost limit, and we will give the sum of $1,000 reward for information that will lead to the conviction of any responsible parties from whom this report originated.

A letter signed "F. W. Savin" corroborates the statement made by E. B. Cuthbert & Co. William Euclid Young is the Stock Exchange member of this firm.

To Try for Police Captaincies.

The civil service examinations for Captains of Police will be held to-day in Room 171 of the General Post Office. Eighty-four Sergeants have applied for promotion, and will compete. There are at present only eight Captaincies vacant, but there will be five more when the Inspectors are appointed. The examinations will be conducted by the Civil Service Examiners of the Police Department. The applicants will be examined in report writing, rules and regulations of the department, laws of the State, ordinances of the city, and military tactics. The Police Commissioners will make up the percentages after the examination. Acting Captains Hogan, Grant, Steinkamp, Walsh, Young, Titus, Brown, and Vredenburgh are almost certain of promotion.

To Try Capt. Martens Friday.

Police Captain Frederick W. Martens of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station is to be tried before Commissioner Roosevelt Friday on charges prepared by the Parkhurst Society. Frank Moss will prosecute Capt. Martens. The charges against him date back to 1891, when he was a Sergeant at the Tremont Station. He is accused of accepting $15 from a storekeeper, whose store, it is alleged, he reported favorably as a polling place for election. The matter came out before the Lexow Committee. Capt. Martens says that the charges are false.

DEGREES AWARDED AT RUTGERS.

One Hundred and Twentieth Commencement of the College.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 16.—The one hundred and twentieth annual commencement exercises of Rutgers College were held this evening. The orators were:

Lane Cooper, New-Brunswick, second classical honor, "Napoleon as an Exponent of His Time"; Gustav Frederick Wittig, New-Brunswick, third scientific honor, "Society and the College"; Francis Edward Tilton, Holmdel, "The Influence of the Past"; Lane Cooper, rhetorical honor, "The Crisis in America," (excused;) Robert Matthews Pierson, Elizabeth, second scientific honor, "The Twentieth Century"; John Lawrence Duryea, Newark, third classical honor, "A Plea for Conservatism"; George Smock Hobart, Marlborough, first classical honor, "Patriotism and Good Citizenship"; Charles Anson Paulsch, Mendham, first scientific honor, "Arnold L. Toynbee, a Youth of the Nineteenth Century"; Willard Conger, New-Brunswick, "International Arbitration"; Richard Swan Lall, Amherst, Mass., master's oration, "The Progress of Zoology."

Degrees were conferred upon candidates in course. Those receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts were:

Henry Wells Brink, Katsbaan, N. Y.; Willard Conger, Lane Cooper, Alfred Drury, New-Brunswick; John Lawrence Duryea, Newark; George Smock Hobart, Marlborough; Arthur Frederick Jennings, Plainfield; Charles Gilbert Mallery, Fishkill-on-Hudson, N. Y.; Edwin Corwin McKeag, New-Brunswick; Edward Jay Meeker, Succesunna; Charles Scudder Pool, Somerville; Edward Taylor Randolph, New-Brunswick; William Addison Ranney, Cortland, N. Y.; John Brainlee Voorhees, New-Brunswick; Francis E. Tilton, Holmdel, N. Y.

The degree of Bachelor of Science was conferred on the following:

Louis Derby Ayres, Bayonne City; Joseph George Baier, New-Brunswick; Wesley Warner Burden, New-York; William Ryall Burtis, Freehold; William Pierson Carter, Springfield; Walter Knickerbocker Caneleer, Sawyer Bank; George Dunn Cornish, Gillette; Bergen Davis, Bound Brook; Paul Kirk Douglas, Newark; C. Beattie Fithian, Bridgeton; Alfred Cookman Gregory, Trenton; Spencer Littlefield Higgins, Roselle; William Roger Hogg, Toms River; Lester Inglis, Paterson; George Albert Jackson, Brooklyn; Thomas Huibert Letson, New-Brunswick; Hubert Arthur Luster, Elizabeth; Frank Conover Manley, New-Brunswick; Frank Leaming Manning, Red Bank; Bartholomew Francis Monaghan, Newark; David Trumbull Marshall, Metuchen; George Winfield Nuttman, Newark; William O'Connor, Paterson; Cullen Warner Parmlee, Ocean Grove; Robert Matthews Pierson, Elizabeth; John Francis Pasco, Jr., Riverdale; Charles Anson Paulson, Mendham; Irving Lee Reed, Mount Holly; Allison Bentley Rosome, Butler; Waldo Berth Rosenkrans, Cranford; Henry Dewitt Tremper, Kingston, N. Y.; Garrett Van Cleve, Paterson; William Van Bergen Van Dyke, New-Brunswick; Howard Edward Van Ness, Little Falls; Robert Bradshaw Whittaker, New-Brunswick; Howard Edward White, Trenton; Miller Royal Whitenach, Newark; Gustav Frederick Wittig, New-Brunswick; Hulbert Wyckoff, Freehold; Jesse Frederick Zabriskie, Cherry Hill.

The degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon:

James Bishop, '91; Frank Walnen, '93; Louis Howell Mettler, '93; Francis B. Sanford, '93; Hobart E. Studley, '93; Albert H. Schleider, '93.

The degree of Master of Science was given to the following:

Philip Lindsley, '93; Ezra F. Scattergood, '93; Richard S. Lull, '93.

That of Bachelor of Divinity was awarded to:

Addison Caleb Bird, Henry C. Cussler, Frank Malven, Marcus J. Roop, Albert Schleider, Henry Clifford Willoughby.

The degree of Civil Engineer was conferred upon Edward Fuller Brooks and Leonor Freshel Loree, '77.

SHAM BATTLE AT SETON HALL.

Cadets to Show Their Prowess at the Commencement To-day.

NEWARK, N. J., June 16.—The exercises of Seton Hall College commencement to-morrow will be presided over by Bishop Wigger, and Bishop McFaul of Trenton will deliver an address to the graduates, sixteen in number.

Lieut. Michael J. Lenihan, the military instructor, will direct a drill by the Seton Hall Cadets, which will be held on the college athletic field and will precede the regular exercises. The Fort Hamilton First Artillery Brass Band will furnish music. The several companies comprising the battalion will assemble, and the battalion colors will be presented to Company A, and after the parade the graduates will be relieved from military duty. The battalion will then engage in a sham battle, after which the cadets will be reviewed by the Faculty.

Addresses will be delivered by James Aloysius Lundy, Newark, on "Cardinal Newman"; De Vincent Michael Nellany, Buffalo, "Ethics of Progress"; Thomas Francis McCran, Paterson, "American Supremacy," and John Victor A. Caln, Brooklyn, "The Social Problem.

CARDINAL GIBBONS PRESIDED.

Catholic University of America Confers Twenty-nine Degrees.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The commencement exercises of the Catholic University of America were held to-day in McMahon Hall, adjoining the university building, and were presided over by Cardinal Gibbons. Twenty-three degrees in theology and six in law were conferred in the presence of a large audience.

The programme was opened with an address by Bishop Keane. He said that this, the seventh year of the history of the Catholic University, though one of many difficulties, had been the most gratifying and successful of all. He added that the '96 class in theology was the largest ever presented with diplomas from the college.

The conferring of degrees by Cardinal Gibbons followed. Thomas D. Mott, Jr., of the law class, delivered the valedictory.

NEW SCHOOL BUILDING DEDICATED.

Staten Island Academy Commencement—List of Graduates.

The dedication of the new building of the Staten Island Academy, Stuyvesant Place, St. George, took place yesterday. The exercises were taken part in by the Trustees and the teachers and pupils of the school. The exercises were opened by Archdeacon Johnson, after which the Glee Club sang. William Winter, the President of the Board of Trustees, then received the keys of the new building. Frederick E. Partington, the Principal, delivered an address, and Mrs. Harcourt Bull followed with a musical selection.

The graduating exercises were simple. They consisted of the reading of essays by the graduating scholars, and the presentation of certificates. The members of the graduating class were Charlotte Eggleston, Edward Bathurst Fackler, Alice Wood Daley, Laurence Hills, Frank E. Jenkins, William Templeton Johnston, Hermine M. Kruse, and Mabel Mullen.

The alumni of the academy gave a reception in honor of the class of '96 in the evening. Miss Mildred Feeny, Miss H. Louise Hiscock, Miss Trask, Miss Louise Bones, Miss Esta Hawley, and Kitzing Emmons received the guests. There was dancing from 9 o'clock until 12 o'clock.

GRADUATES IN JERSEY CITY.

High School Students Get Many Prizes and Diplomas.

The graduating exercises of the Jersey City High School took place at the Academy of Music last night. The building was crowded by friends of the ninety graduates.

There were two classes graduated—that of January and that of June.

Norman L. Rowe, Jr., delivered the salutatory and Lena Gardner Jacobs the valedictory. Essays were read by Anna L. Marmelstein, Agnes F. Reilly, Edwin D. Dunn, Martha R. MacDermid, Firmin B. Hull, Elizabeth B. Willetts, Henrietta Kenna, Ida Katheryn White, and John Lautmann.

The address to the graduates was made by the Rev. Dr. Charles Herr. The prizes were presented by Director of Education David R. Daly, and the diplomas by Director Elijah S. Cowles, President Ulamor Allen, to whom was first assigned the duty, being unavoidably absent.

Honor Men at Trinity.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 16.—The three highest men in the senior class at Trinity are George Nahum Holcombe, Granby, Conn.; Robert William Curtis, Hartford, and George Blodgett Gilbert, Randolph, Vt. Holcombe will be the valedictorian and Gilbert will be salutatorian of the graduating class. The junior standing will be published June 23.

Canadian Candidates Nominated.

TORONTO, June 16.—The nomination of candidates for election to the Dominion Parliament took place to-day throughout the Dominion. Four members, a Conservative, two Liberals, and a Patron, were elected by acclamation. All the Cabinet Ministers have opposition in their constituencies. The voting will be done next Tuesday.

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PARK BANK'S NEW VICE PRESIDENT

Richard Delafield to Aid President Poor in His Duties.

Richard Delafield was elected a Vice President of the National Park Bank, by a unanimous vote of the Directors, yesterday. There were but two Vice Presidents previously, viz., Stuyvesant Fish and Joseph T. Moore, and the action of the Directors in making Mr. Delafield a Vice President was due to the necessity of relieving President E. E. Poor from some of the arduous duties connected with his office.

The responsibility and work resting upon the President had become so heavy that under the advice of his physician he recently resolved to retire from the office altogether. His resignation was placed in the hands of the Directors, but they declined to accept it. Recognizing, however, the necessity for relieving Mr. Poor of some of the work, it was arranged that Mr. Delafield should be closely associated with the President in the management of the bank, Mr. Delafield will be assisted by Vice President Moore in attending to the business of the institution under President Poor, and when the latter is absent Mr. Delafield will be the acting President. Vice President Stuyvesant Fish, being President of the Illinois Central Railroad, has very little time to give to the details of the bank's management.

Mr. Delafield is a man of wealth and high standing in this community. As a merchant and banker he is widely known. He is an influential member of various social, political, and reform organizations. He is now the senior partner and capitalist of the firm of Delafield, McGovern & Co., which has houses in this city, St. Louis, and California.

IDENTIFIED "THE USUAL WAY."

Magistrate Kudlich Again Denounces Police Headquarters Methods.

Magistrate Kudlich, in Jefferson Market Police Court, not satisfied with what he said to Capt. O'Brien of the Central Office last Sunday for the manner in which John Hall, the "Irish Baron," was identified, made some still stronger remarks yesterday afternoon.

Detectives Weller and McCarthy of the Central Office arraigned Michael Lindie on suspicion that he was the thief that had robbed the house at 1,348 Lexington Avenue last Friday. When the prisoner was arraigned on Monday, Nellie Brown, a servant girl, living next door to the Blondheims, identified Lindie as the man who had been seen on the roof of the Blondheim house by her at the time of the burglary.

After a long examination of the girl, Lindie declared to Magistrate Kudlich that he was innocent. He claimed that it was a case of mistaken identity, and declared that not only was he guiltless of having robbed the house, but had never been guilty of any such crime. Magistrate Kudlich turned to Nellie Brown and said:

"How did you identify this man?"

"Oh, the usual way, your Honor," interrupted Detective Weller, "the usual way."

"You keep quiet," said the Magistrate. "I want this girl to answer me, not you."

"Well, your Honor," said the girl, "when I called at Headquarters they took me in the room and then one of the detectives brought in this man, and they asked me if that was not the man that I had seen on the roof. I said that I thought so, and I believe it is."

"That's the usual way, your Honor," said the detective. "That's the usual way."

"Well, if that's the usual way, God help the innocent men that may be brought to Headquarters to be identified. The prisoner is discharged."

TROLLEY ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.

Application to Build Opposed Before Railroad Commission.

The State Board of Railroad Commissioners yesterday met in the Brooklyn City Hall and heard arguments against the application of the Brooklyn Bridge, Prospect Park and Eastern Railroad Company for permission to lay trolley tracks in Hicks Street, Livingston Street, and other streets on Brooklyn Heights.

President David H. Cochran of the Polytechnic Institute opposed a trolley line in Livingston Street. The street, he said, is too narrow, and the lives of 800 pupils who attend the institute would be constantly menaced.

John W. Mason of 138 Hicks Street said there is no necessity for a trolley road in that street, and that it would result in great damage to property interests.

George W. Chauncey said a trolley road on the Heights would depreciate property values 50 per cent.

Austin L. F. Nichols, Assistant Chief Engineer of the new East River Bridge, said the proposed road would relieve congested traffic in lower Fulton Street, but would not benefit the residents of the Heights.

John R. Kuhn said the congested traffic could best be relieved by running cars through Hudson, Gold, and Willoughby Streets and Myrtle Avenue.

James C. Church, counsel for the Nassau Electric Railroad Company, said the new company simply wants a monopoly of certain streets on the Heights in order to prevent other railroad companies from building on them.

Chairman Beardsley closed the hearing and directed that briefs be submitted to the Commissioners at Albany within thirty days.

John E. Parsons's Memorial School.

HARRISON, N. Y., June 16.—John E. Parsons of New-York City and Rye has offered to build a schoolhouse, to cost not less than $10,000, in School District No. 6, Harrison and Rye, if residents of the district will secure a plot of ground containing two acres as a site for the schoolhouse. The building will be given by Mr. Parsons as a memorial to his children. School District No. 6 was created by a special act of the Legislature to accommodate the residents of the hamlet near the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railway station, whose children now have to walk a long way to school.

Discuss the Care of the Insane.

The State Lunacy Commissioners and a committee from the State Board of Charities met at the Murray Hill Hotel yesterday. Dr. E. V. Stoddard said: "We are considering more especially to-day what I may term the designation and care of insane epileptics with reference to the demarkation of the jurisdiction of the respective boards—the State Lunacy Commissioners and the State Board of Charities." Dr. Stoddard also said that soon a report would be printed giving the results of all the conferences.

Albany Argus Reorganization.

ALBANY, June 16.—At a meeting of The Argus Company to-day, James C. Farrell, for the last five years, closely connected with his father's paper, The Times-Union, was appointed general manager and Treasurer of The Argus Company. He is an experienced newspaper man, young and progressive. He will reorganize the staff of the paper, and rumor says he has tendered to T. C. Callicott, a veteran Democratic editor, the position of editor in chief, and that Mr. Callicott has accepted.

A SINKING FUND

Of vital energy is easily and pleasantly replenishable. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is an invigorant without a peer, and will speedily infuse fresh stamina into an enfeebled physique. Besides this, it averts and remedies malaria, and subdues bilious, kidney, dyspeptic, and rheumatic ailments. The nervous derive great benefit from its use.

EMERALD AND HERA WON

FINE RACES FOR THE CUPS GIVEN BY COMMODORE GOULD.

Emerald Defeated Amorita 1:06 and the Thirty-Footer Hera Won from the Wasp—Atlantic Yacht Club's Regatta a Big Success—Asahi Won in the Thirty-Foot Class—A Big Fleet Followed the Racers over the Course.

J. Rogers Maxwell has added another valuable trophy to his big collection. In the Atlantic Yacht Club Regatta yesterday, with the schooner Emerald, he won the handsome cup given by Commodore George J. Gould, defeating the crack yachts Colonia, Amorita, and Elsemarie. Mr. Maxwell sailed his own yacht and handled her in rare style. The Amorita, W. Gould Brokaw's yacht, had Capts. "Hank" Haff at the wheel, and "Dickey" Sherlock to look after her sails, but, although the Emerald had to allow the Amorita 12:27, the Pride of Bay Ridge, as Mr. Maxwell's boat is called, was equal to the occasion, and was one minute and six seconds ahead of this big allowance at the finish.

The Gould Cup for sloops was won by Ralph N. Ellis's new thirty-footer Hera. Mr. Ellis pluckily sailed his boat against the crack forty-six-footer Wasp. Of course the Wasp had to give lots of time, but then, the Hera looked like a canoe beside the big boat. Another contestant in this class was the Acushla, owned and sailed by Wilmer and Addison Hanan. The Acushla, like the Hera, is small compared with the Wasp, and many picked her to win. She had hard luck, though, at the start, and it was some time before her plucky owners could get her going properly. The Acushla sailed a good race, but not good enough to beat the Hera.

Twenty-nine yachts started in the regatta, and in each class a rattling good contest was furnished. The regatta was the best that has been seen in this vicinity for many years, and the Atlantic yachtsmen are highly pleased with its success. A big fleet of yachts accompanied the racers over the course. Commodore George J. Gould was on board his flagship, the Atalanta, and with him were Fleet Captain Thomas L. Watson, Fleet Surgeon W. D. Townsend, George H. Taylor, A. H. Calef, C. E. Satterlee, H. V. Henson, Gerard and L. T. Romaine, A. H. Krech, L. F. Jackson, Newberry D. Lawton, W. T. Lawson, and H. K. Bloodgood.

Vice Commodore F. T. Adams was a guest of Rear Commodore John H. Hanan, and as usual there were a lot of genial spirits on the steamer Embla. Vice Commodore Adams, in order to make a race for the Iroquois, entered the Sachem in the regatta. The Sachem is not in racing trim, and of course had no chance of winning against Mr. H. C. Rouse's boat. Mr. Rouse and they started the schooners for the Gould Cup shortly after 11:30 o'clock. The Colonia crossed the line first at 11:35:32; then came the Emerald, 11:36:46; Elsemarie, 11:37:24, and Amorita, 11:38:06. The sloops went next—Hera at 11:45:35, and Wasp and Acushla together at 11:50:00.

It was a close reach to the Southwest Spit. The Colonia footed very fast, but sagged off to leeward considerably. This was said to be due to her centreboard being jammed. The Emerald, on the reach, took the lead, and at the Southwest Spit the order was: Emerald, 12:30:00; Colonia, 12:32:00; Amorita, 12:35:30; Elsemarie, 12:39:10; Wasp, Hera, Acushla. It was a reach on the starboard tack then to the bell buoy on the point of the Hook, and the relative positions of the boats had not changed at that point. Then they had a beat to the Scotland Lightship, and Mr. Maxwell showed the others how to work the tide. He made several short hitches along the shore, and those on the Amorita and Elsemarie followed his example. The Colonia made one long starboard tack, and then a port tack just long enough to weather the lightship. The times taken as they passed the Scotland Lightship were: Emerald, 1:25:30; Colonia, 1:28:00; Amorita, 1:31:30; Elsemarie, 1:35:24.

The schooners then went on to Sandy Hook Lightship, all the other yachts turning back. The Emerald continued to increase her lead on this reach, as the time will show: Emerald 1:48:25, Colonia 1:51:47, Amorita 1:54:55, Elsemarie 1:58:52.

It was a reach back to the Southwest Spit next, with booms to starboard, and every one was watching to see if the Emerald would beat the Amorita. The Emerald jibed around the spit buoy at 2:41:00 and Colonia followed 2 minutes and 10 seconds later. Spinnakers were set to starboard, and before the fresh breeze they made rattling good time. The Emerald crossed the finishing line at 3:22:07, Colonia at 3:24:33, Amorita at 3:37:03, and Elsemarie at 3:49:01. The Emerald had won, and whistles tooted and guns were fired as she crossed the line. It was a great race, and one that will be remembered in yachting circles for a long time.

In the sloop class the Wasp finished at 3:17:15, Hera at 3:48:24, and Acushla at 4:11:06. The Hera was sailed by Ralph N. Eleis and Woodbury Kane, and her performance was a remarkable one. Following is the table:

SCHOONERS.

Yacht and Owner.	Length.	Elapsed Time.	C'rected Time.
Emerald, J. R. Maxwell	90:47	3:45:31	3:45:31
Amorita, W. G. Brokaw	74:82	3:58:57	3:46:30
Colonia, C. A. Postley	....	3:49:01	....
Elsemarie, J. Berre King	....	4:11:37	....

SLOOPS.

Hera, R. N. Ellis	30:00	4:02:49	3:19:02
Wasp, H. L. Lippett	45:97	3:27:15	3:27:15
Acushla, W. A. Hanan	33:85	4:21:06	3:47:09

The other contests were very interesting, especially the race for thirty-footers. This race was sailed over the Old Orchard Light course, and was won by the Asahi. The Musme led until they started to run home, when the Asahi seemed to get a slant of wind the others did not, and ran away from the entire fleet. The table tells the story of these races:

SCHOONERS—CLASS 2.

Yacht.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.	Corrected Time.
Iroquois	11:59:02	4:29:55	4:23:53	4:18:30
Sachem	11:57:30	Did not finish.		

SLOOPS—CLASS 4.

Eclipse	12:07:34	4:04:37	3:57:03	3:57:03

SLOOPS—CLASS 5.

Uvira	12:07:48	3:22:14	3:14:26	3:12:08
Choctaw	12:08:51	3:21:08	3:22:17	3:18:43
Penguin	12:09:19	3:31:00	3:21:41	3:21:41

SLOOPS—CLASS 6.

Norota	12:05:47	3:38:15	3:32:28	3:31:01
Eldolon	12:07:42	3:38:34	3:31:22	3:31:22
Ilikato	12:06:44	Did not finish.		

SLOOPS—CLASS 7.

Feydeh	12:09:35	3:06:25	2:56:50	2:56:50
Allris	12:08:04	Did not finish.		

SLOOPS—CLASS 9.

Grace E	12:08:19	3:16:16	3:07:57	3:07:10
Adele	12:07:42	3:16:34	3:08:52	3:08:52

CATBOATS—CLASS 1.

Step Lively	12:05:30	2:32:52	2:27:22	2:27:22
Squaw	12:06:04	2:36:20	2:30:16	2:28:40
Dorothy	12:06:33	2:45:11	2:38:38	....

CATBOATS—CLASS 2.

Streak	12:05:53	2:36:10	2:30:17	2:30:17

THIRTY-FOOTERS.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Asahi, Bayard Thayer	3:02:25	2:50:55
Musme, J. B. MacDonough	3:04:33	2:52:33
Departure, C. B. Seeley	3:04:34	2:52:34
Wawa, James Stillman	3:06:11	2:54:11
Esperanza, A. S. Van Wickle	3:06:26	2:54:26
Carolina, Pembroke Jones	3:10:38	2:58:38

The winners are: Schooners, Iroquois; sloops, Class 4, Eclipse; Class 5, Uvira beat Choctaw 6:40 and Penguin 9:38; Class 6, Norota beat Eldolon 0:21; Class 7, Feydeh; Class 9, Grace E. beat Adele 1:42; catboats, Class 1, Step Lively beat Squaw 1:18 and Dorothy; Class 2, Streak; thirty-footers, Asahi beat Musme 1:38, Departure 1:39, Wawa 3:16, Esperanza 3:31, and Carolina 7:43.

The New-York Times

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

Offices.

Publication....Printing House Square, New-York
Up-Town.....1,289 Broadway, (32d St.)
All American District Telegraph Offices.
Washington.....515 Fourteenth St.

Subscription Rates—Specimen Copies Free.

	1 Yr.	6 Mos.	3 Mos.	1 Mo.	1 Wk.
Daily, with Sunday..	$10.00	$5.00	$2.50	$ .90	$ .25
Daily, without Sunday	8.00	4.00	2.00	.75	.20
Sunday edition only..	2.00	1.00	.50	.....	.05
Any one day (except Sunday)	1.50	.75	.40	.....	.03
Weekly edition	1.00	.50	.30	.....	.03

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Amusements This Evening.

AMERICAN—Pinafore—8:00.
BROADWAY—El Capitan—8:15.
CASINO—In Gay New-York—8:10. Roof Garden.
DALY'S—Prestidigitation—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 P. M. and 8:00 P. M.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Roof Garden—Vaudeville—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vitascope—Vaudeville—8:00. Roof Garden.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:15.
MANHATTAN BEACH—Orchestral Concert—3:30 and 7:15 P. M. Rice's Evangeline—9:00. Rice's Circus Carnival—3:30 and 9:00. Fireworks—8:15.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—12:00 M. to 12:00 P. M.
TERRACE GARDEN—Waldmeister—8:00.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—Metropolitan vs. Paterson—4 P. M.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

What Is Going On To-day.

—Civil service examinations for mechanics under City Government, Sixty-seventh Street and First Avenue, 8 A. M.

—State Railroad Commissioners, complaints against Manhattan Railway, 32 Nassau Street, 11 A. M.

—Amateur boxing and wrestling championships, Madison Square Garden, 8 P. M.

—Sons of Benjamin dinner to Ferdinand Levy, Grand Central Palace, 7 P. M.

—Police Sergeants' civil service examination, Police Headquarters, 9 A. M.

—King's Daughters and Sons' entertainment, 130 Stanton Street, 8 P. M.

—Council of Mediation and Conciliation, 29 Lafayette Place, 8 P. M.

—Medico-Legal Society meeting, Hotel Marlborough, 7 P. M.

—Police Commissioner Parker's trial, Mayor's office, 10:30 A. M.

—Trunk Line Joint Passenger Committee, 4 P. M.

—Tammany Hall Executive Committee, 3 P. M.

—New East River Bridge Commission, 3 P. M.

—Racing at Gravesend track, 2:30 P. M.

—Board of Education, 4 P. M.

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Shepardites Ready for Saratoga.

The Shepard Democrats in Brooklyn last night elected delegates to the State Democratic Convention, that is to be held at Saratoga, in all of the Assembly districts in Kings County. They will make an effort to obtain seats in the State Convention, but will be opposed by the representatives of the old wing of the Democratic Party in Brooklyn.

Florida Will Fight Shy.

OCALA, Fla., June 16.—The indications are that the Democratic State Convention will choose a mixed delegation to Chicago, and that it will not be instructed either for or against the free coinage of silver. There will either be no financial plank in the platform, or one will be made to straddle the question.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURES.

From THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, on the face of THE TIMES Building, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	1896.	TIMES. 1896.
3 A. M.	65	57	62
6 A. M.	62	57	62
9 A. M.	68	65	67
12 M.	69	64	69
3 P. M.	68	63	71
6 P. M.	64	62	69
9 P. M.	61	60	66
12 P. M.	60	59	64

Average Temperatures Yesterday.

Printing House Square.....66.25
Weather Bureau.....64.00
Weather Bureau, corresponding date 1895 .....65.00
Weather Bureau, corresponding date for last twenty years.....69.00

Probabilities for To-day.

In this city: Partly cloudy; warmer.

Complete "Weather Forecast" Page 7, Column 2.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

To Readers Going Out of Town.

The New-York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

MAKE THE ISSUE.

With a Republican candidate on a sound gold-standard platform, three courses are open to the Democratic Party:

1. To name any sort of candidate on a free-silver platform and get beaten.

2. To name a weak candidate on a wabbling platform and get beaten just as badly and surely.

3. To name a sound man like RUSSELL on a platform for the gold standard, free safe banking, and tariff reform, with a good chance to win now and the certainty of putting the party in the way to win in the future.

This action would take the question of the standard out of the campaign by settling it in advance, leaving only the silver fanatics to flock by themselves and show how really insignificant they are. It would make sure of a rational attempt at currency reform with a sound standard. It would make the real issue of the canvass this: Shall the tariff be torn to pieces to give more and worse protection, or shall the fiscal policy of the country be kept steadily in the line of expanding trade?

With the vexed and dangerous question of the standard out of the way and four months of vigorous discussion, we believe the country would decide against another revolution in the tariff. In any case, the Democratic Party would be established firmly on a principle which is bound to be adopted because it is necessary to the growth of any progressive and enterprising nation.

"DISRUPTION" IN THE SOUTH.

Every Republican National Convention must have its little quarrel about the notorious venality of the colored delegates from the South. In 1888 it was JOHN SHERMAN who bitterly complained that ALGER's friends had "purchased the votes of many of the delegates from the Southern States" whom the shifty Ohio politician regarded as his property. This year the complaints come from the Southern local bosses, who are angry because the interference of invading agents of Northern candidates has prevented them from playing the rôle of middleman. Before we touch upon the interesting discussion at Monday morning's meeting of the National Committee in St. Louis, however, we ought to complete our reference to the quarrel of 1888 by quoting certain passages from Gen. SHERMAN's cynical letter to ALGER.

The Michigan statesman feared that Senator SHERMAN's complaints and charges might deprive him of the General's friendship, and he asked that it should not be withdrawn. In a letter dated July 19, 1888, the old soldier replied:

"If anything ever shook my faith in you, it was that you stooped to the level of a politician. A soldier of repute—a gentleman, and one who has such a family and business as Gen. ALGER—ought to hold himself above that level. But this is a free country, and you had as good a right to enter the race as had JOHN SHERMAN.

"You made a good show of votes, and if you bought some, according to universal usage, surely I don't blame you. I assure you that I entertain for you the same sentiment of respect and affection as always."

As we have said, the complainants this year are the local bosses. What they deplore is the "disruption" (the first syllable should be spelled with other letters) of the party in the South by the lavish and indiscriminate expenditure of Northern Republican "boodle." YOUNGBLOOD, the leader in Alabama, urged the committee "to rebuke the methods adopted by Presidential candidates and their friends." His remarks are reported as follows:

"The idea of corrupt men coming into the South in the interest of Presidential candidates was unknown until 1880, but at that time four distinguished men from the North came among the Southern Republicans and corrupted them. They came from New-York; they came from Pennsylvania, and from elsewhere, with their pockets full of 'boodle.' They 'fixed' this man and they 'fixed' that man; they disrupted the Southern Republican Party, and the old conditions have never been restored. The very man who is accused of first starting 'disruption' in 1880 sits in the Senate to-day. Stop your 'fixing'; stay at home; keep your 'boodle' at home. We don't want your money. Let us alone."

If the Southern delegates don't want the Northern money, we cannot quite understand why they take it and permit themselves to be "disrupted." The impassioned remarks of the celebrated POWELL CLAYTON, boss of Arkansas, may throw some light upon the subject. Said he:

"Let us alone, for God's sake. Don't interfere with us, and you won't have these unseemly contests. I was left alone in my State, and as a result we come here with a solid delegation."

Here the milk in the cocoanut appears to be disclosed. Every Republican State boss in the South desires to be let alone in order that he may fix up "a solid delegation," led and controlled by himself. Under such conditions he exercises influence that is worth something, and he is the person who reaches an understanding with the Hanna of the day and time. Persuasive political arguments percolate through him to the delegates who look to him for advice and sustenance. If candidates undertake to deal directly with delegates and local committees some months before the date of the convention, where does the boss come in? If MCKINLEY sends his cousin OSBORNE, and REED his friend PITT KELLOGG, to Louisiana in December, and if they divide the delegation by practices which yield a huge crop of ugly affidavits about bribes and the size of them, how can any local boss take to market "a solid delegation" from a State so deplorably and prematurely "disrupted"?

NEITHER UNPATRIOTIC NOR FOOLISH.

Mr. CLEVELAND is right. The Democrats who have twice elected him President are not the enemies of their country. They will not deliberately enter upon a policy which would do injury to the business and industries of the United States. They will not inflict a lasting disaster upon their own party organization. That is to say, they are not bad citizens and they are not fools.

The silver delusion which must be met and overcome at Chicago is not to be compared to a rooted belief. It is a widespread delusion, to be sure, but of quick growth, weak, and unsubstantial. It cannot withstand the assault that will be made upon it by genuine Democrats at Chicago. The assault will be made in force, earnestly and with vigor.

"A cause worth fighting for is worth fighting for to the end," says the President. That is the keynote.

THEY ARE LOOKING AHEAD.

Those who are attempting to account for the attitude of MCKINLEY's political representatives toward the demand for a clearly expressed gold-standard platform do not give sufficient weight to the foresight of these gentlemen. MCKINLEY, HANNA, and their immediate friends are looking ahead, and they were looking ahead when they made the State platform in Ohio. They have striven to shape the National platform with a view to conditions which will confront the party—if it shall be successful—in Congress next year.

It is suggested that while HANNA is at heart a gold-standard man, he opposes the demand of the straightforward gold-standard delegations because he has taken part in the making of straddle platforms in certain States and now desires to stand by those with whom he was associated in that work. If this be so, why did he promote the adoption of such platforms anywhere? The explanation commonly given—and one by which also many prominent Republican politicians and a few Republican journals defend their preference for cowardly and deceptive evasions in the phraseology of the platform—is based upon the assumption that there are in Ohio and other States hosts of Republicans who do not know that the existing currency standard of the United States is gold and who would leave the party at once if this fact should be disclosed to them. At the same time these astute journals themselves, and the sapient politicians by statements in their columns, are saying that of course the standard is gold and that the platform which they prefer clearly means gold, although a great many Republicans will not be able to perceive that meaning. Their belief is therefore, we must infer, that a large number of the members of their party do not know how to read.

The course taken by MCKINLEY, HANNA, and their associates, and their attitude now—when HANNA says: "We are going to make the tariff the dominant issue, and the words 'gold standard' will not appear in the platform if I can help it"—is more satisfactorily accounted for upon the theory that their purpose has been to make a platform that would permit, or at least would not forbid, that bargain in Congress with the Silver Republicans without which the party cannot revise the tariff.

They have been looking ahead to the time when, if they shall win at the polls, the price of tariff revision will be demanded, but current events hold the attention of the rank and file. They have been saying nothing about the foreseen conditions, but have been trying to prepare the party for them and have sought to account for their efforts upon other grounds. MCKINLEY's purpose is to call an extra session of Congress for tariff work in April next, if he shall have the power to do so, and therefore his friends believe that the day for a silver bargain will come within ten months. Is it surprising, when the importance of the tariff issue to MCKINLEY and the prominence of it in his long canvass are considered, that they should work for a platform which by some of its phrases or words will permit such a bargain to be made?

PLAIN FACTS FOR DENVER.

It was a happy thought of the Denver Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade to ask the Bridgeport Board of Trade for "co-operation in the effort to convince the people that the free coinage of gold and silver is the primary essential to permanent improvement." It was a still happier thought of the Bridgeport Board of Trade to appoint Mr. AURELIUS STEWARD a committee of one to reply to the Denver request. He writes with courtesy, clearness, and that humor that comes from the vivid statement of facts.

First, he would like to "know what you mean by 'free coinage' of silver. If you will consent," he goes on to say, "that the white dollars shall be endowed with one certain quality possessed by gold, we see no objection to their free coinage. That quality is that the value of the metal shall not be enhanced by placing upon it the stamp of the Government nor diminished by its effacement; that it may be battered into a shapeless mass and yet have as much purchasing power in the markets of the world as it had before; that it may pass through the consuming fire of the poor man's home and yet meet him smiling from the ashes and offer him as much of food and clothing and comfort and joy as if it still bore the stamp of the brightest 'coin of the realm.'"

This is not a visionary proposition. It is already in operation. "In many cities hay is practically so 'coined.' The city weigher gives the owner an official certificate that his load of hay weighs so much, that he need not resort to scales when he finds a buyer; and the stamp of the Government on coin is for precisely a similar purpose." "To the free coinage of silver on the same terms there can be no possible objection, and silver so coined would go hand in hand with gold to the remotest corners of the earth."

There is much more in the letter of the Bridgeport committee to the Denver Board of Trade that is pertinent and enlightening. But this one statement really covers the whole ground. There is nothing to be said for the free coinage of silver on any other terms. The advocates of the other plan by which silver shall when coined be made a legal tender at a nominal value twice its real value may be perfectly sincere, but the plan is unjust and dishonest. If that issue could be made distinctly before the American people, there is no room for doubt as to the answer.

MR. CARLISLE AND THE SENATORS.

The silver Democratic Senators who are running a feeble inquisition at Washington to discover something that will discredit the Administration had a painful time with Secretary CARLISLE on Monday. It is one thing to snarl and show their teeth in the Senate; it is quite another to gnaw the file of cold, hard facts. Mr. CARLISLE compelled them to do the latter.

He was perfectly frank and explicit, and not only answered all their questions fully, but gave them much information that they did not seek. They were fresh from their shameful triumph in committing the Senate to the prohibition of loans to maintain specie payments—to repudiation in fact and in intent. Mr. CARLISLE showed them how, in the early months of 1895, the Government was saved from the disgrace and disaster of repudiation by the services of the syndicate and by the courage of the Administration in accepting those services. He told his story modestly, quietly, but plainly beyond all chance of misunderstanding.

We shall be interested in seeing what sort of report the committee will make. Will they have the decency to own the truth, or will they try to twist the truth to their own original bad uses, as if they "were villains by necessity, fools by heavenly compulsion"?

ADVANTAGE OF MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

The vain struggle which the people of this city have had for years to secure from the Manhattan Railway Company some decent regard for the rights and interests of the public ought to impress them with the importance of having their rapid-transit system under municipal ownership and control. If it were under the supervision of a permanent commission or some other appropriate public authority, there would be no difficulty in having every reasonable requirement for the comfort and convenience of passengers complied with.

The first great advantage would be that the fixed charge on account of the cost of construction would be measured by the high credit of the city. There would be no speculative profit in exploiting the securities of a corporation and no inflated capital upon which interest and dividends were to be paid. The Manhattan managers object to making extensions in territory which is not already sufficiently built up and peopled to assure profitable traffic from the start. With a capitalization three times as great as the cost of construction and equipment, this means at least 15 per cent. upon actual cost in net earnings, whereas with municipal ownership all that would be required is 3 or 4 per cent. on the cost of construction and a fair profit for operation. Besides, the city could make the system the means of developing and building up new areas for future benefit, instead of waiting for crowded population and glutted channels of traffic to force the development.

Under the plan of the present law the city would furnish the capital for construction only and make a contract with some corporation to do the work and to equip and operate the system, paying the interest on the city bonds and a slight percentage for a sinking fund. This would make it for the interest of the contracting company to have the work of construction properly done at the lowest practicable expense, for its own business would depend upon the excellence of the roads, and its payments to the city before it could have any profit for itself would be determined by the volume of bonds issued for construction. It would naturally wish to keep this volume as low as possible.

It is evident that this plan of providing rapid transit is by far the most economical financially, and therefore gives the highest assurance of success for an adequate system. A resulting advantage would be the most prompt and rapid development of areas now remote from the crowded centres of residence and business and the expansion of population which is so much needed for the health and comfort of the people. This would stimulate an advance in the values of taxable property over a wide area and increase the revenues of the city, while giving it absolute ownership of a rapid-transit system of great and permanent value, which would in the end be paid for out of the profits of its operation, and not at all from taxation.

In view of these advantages, which were contemplated and provided for in the rapid-transit law and voted for by the people with an overwhelming majority, it is the manifest duty of the commission intrusted with the execution of the purpose of the Legislature of the State and of the people of the city to put no more obstacles in its own way by enlarging the makeshift which now occupies the best part of the territory to be covered and which can never be anything but an obstructing makeshift, so far as real rapid transit is concerned.

FRANCE AND MADAGASCAR.

Sir CHARLES DILKE's question in the House of Commons as to what Great Britain and the United States meant to do about the annexation of Madagascar by France was undoubtedly pertinent, so far as Great Britain was concerned. Its pertinency was acknowledged in Mr. CURZON's reply that the question, being of the greatest importance, could not be hurriedly decided.

The reason of the change of the French claim over Madagascar from protectorate to annexation is freely acknowledged in the French press to be the desire to get the better of Great Britain. One of the first consequences of the conquest of the island was an attempt to abrogate the commercial treaties made by the Hova Government. To this Great Britain objected that France had acquired no right to abrogate, but only the duty of enforcing, agreements made by the Government which she succeeded. The French rejoinder was that Great Britain had done in the case of Burmah what she objected to France doing in the case of Madagascar. To this the British diplomatists are alleged to have answered that the cases were not parallel, since Burmah was a British possession and Madagascar only a French protectorate. It is according to the French contention that France has changed the nature of her claim in Madagascar.

As Sir CHARLES DILKE's question indicated, we ourselves are the most interested party in the matter, next to Great Britain, and in this matter our interest is pretty plainly the same as hers. Our trade with Madagascar, thanks in part to the treaties the validity of which is in question, has become increasingly important and comes next to that of England and France. The abrogation of our commercial treaties with the Hovas would have the effect of hampering and diminishing it. It is always to be borne in mind that the French colonial policy is that of the seventeenth century, under which the trade of colonies was meant to be carried on as exclusively as possible with the mother country. The British have long ago outgrown that policy and substituted for it a policy under which all nations have equal trading privileges with Great Britain herself in British possessions. It may be said that England is so clearly the first trading and carrying nation in the world and so sure to lead, with a free field and no favor, in the opening up of new countries that she loses nothing by her change of policy; and this is quite true. But it is equally true that the French exclusive policy is injurious to the commercial interests of other countries. In its application to Madagascar it is distinctly injurious to us, and it is therefore to our advantage that the French claim of a right to abrogate treaties made with Madagascar before the French occupation should not be allowed.

The French seizure of Madagascar was of course a naked act of power which in the case of an individual would have been an act of piracy. There is no reason why we should acquiesce in any consequences of it which we may find injurious. It is probable therefore that any course which Great Britain concludes to take for the defense of her imperiled interests in Madagascar will meet with our concurrence.

The prompt and cordial co-operation of Controller FITCH with the Civil Service Board in enforcing the rules is most important. The Controller holds the key of the situation. The law which forbids the payment of persons appointed or employed without the authority of the rules is imperative and indispensable. By submitting his pay rolls in detail and regularly to the inspection of the Civil Service Board the Controller renders the greatest aid in the enforcement of the law and of the rules. It is a striking evidence of the change that has taken place within a few years that the Controller of the State and the Controller of the city, one a Republican, the other a Democrat, should each in his own department act with zeal and energy in promoting a system which so short a time since was derided by the politicians of both parties as a "fad" and a "humbug." The course of these gentlemen, as contrasted with that of the Aldridges and the Grubers, is also an evidence that the revolution is recognized by politicians in the direct ratio of their intelligence.

The eloquence of Mr. TELLER in behalf of the long-suffering silver miners who cannot get more for their product than it is worth is wasted at St. Louis. The great body of the delegates there represent constituencies that are glad to take and to get for what they produce a fair market price, and insist on having it in good money. TELLER, on the other hand, works in the spirit of the Kansas Republican who declared that the first thing his party would do when it got possession of the Government would be to repeal "the —— Democratic law of supply and demand."

New-Mexico for Silver.

LAS VEGAS, New-Mexico, June 16.—The Democratic State Convention adopted a platform favoring free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, favoring an income tax, and indorsing Bland for the Presidency. Delegates to Chicago were chosen as follows: Antonio Joseph of Taos, M. M. Salazar of Colfax, John J. Helyett of Lincoln, Demetrio Chavez of Doña Ana, W. S. Hopewell of Sierra, and A. A. Jones of San Miguel.

MAINE DEMOCRATS ARE SOUND.

A Banquet in Which Appeals for Good Money Are Made.

PORTLAND, Me., June 16.—On the eve of the Democratic State and First District Conventions, to be held here to-morrow, a grand Democratic banquet was held in the City Hall to-night. There was a great attendance, including many prominent men of the party from all parts of the State. At 9:30 o'clock the assembly was called to order by Dr. Seth Gordon of Portland. He spoke briefly, and when he referred to "sound money, the good old bullion of Benton" he was heartily applauded.

He introduced George Fred Williams of Boston, who was received with enthusiasm. He delivered a carefully prepared speech. At the close of Mr. Williams's speech, when the applause had subsided, Harvey N. Shepard of Boston was introduced in place of John E. Russell and was received with applause. He compared the Democratic success of four years ago with the party's retrogression during the last two years, and declared that the change was largely due to disloyalty within the ranks, and because the party did not utterly uproot the robber system of McKinleyism. He expressed the hope that the Chicago Convention would declare for a true gold standard, but it will be the duty of Democrats throughout the country to stand together, whatever course the Chicago Convention pursues on the monetary standard.

Henry W. Lamb was the next speaker. Letters of regret were read from ex-Senator James W. Bradbury of Augusta, and others.

THE BUCKLEY FORCES EJECTED.

A Lively Fight in the California Democratic Convention.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., June 16.—The Democratic State Convention was called to order at 2 o'clock this afternoon amid scenes of great excitement. The followers of "Chris" Buckley, the "Blind Boss" of San Francisco, forcibly entered the convention hall and appropriated seats before the meeting convened. Failing to secure recognition from Chairman Gould, who was nominated by the free-silver element, they were ejected by the Sergeant at Arms after creating a great uproar.

The Administration forces, under the leadership of John Daggett, Superintendent of the San Francisco Mint, were partly successful in placing their men on the various committees, but they are in a hopeless minority, and it is conceded by all that a free-silver platform will be adopted. The numerous factions have apparently patched up their differences and there are no indications of a bolt. The Buckley contingent was practically drummed out of the party.

After electing Frank Gould of Stockton permanent Chairman and appointing the usual committees, the convention adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

RAINES LAW TAXES IN THIS CITY.

There Have Been 6,600 Granted—250 Applications Are on File.

When the business of receiving cash certified checks closed for the day in the rooms of the Excise Department, at 1 Madison Square, at 4 P. M. yesterday, the statement was made for publication that the total number of applicants for certificates made since the Raines law went into effect is about 6,600.

Between 200 and 250 applications were received yesterday, and acknowledgements were given, but the persons to whom they were issued cannot do business after July 1 unless they receive their certificates. Monday was the last day on which receipts taht permitted holders to sell liquor until certificates should be granted them were given to those who paid in cash or certified checks.

One of Deputy Commissioner Hilliard's assistants said: "We have not yet decided whether special days will be set for the hearing of demurrers by persons against whom the Inspectors make reports as improper persons to receive licenses. If there should not be very many demurrers they will be heard whenever made and without delay; but if there proves to be a great number special days will be fixed.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Martin J. S. De Garmendia.

Martin J. S. De Garmendia, one of the most prominent young members of the Calumet, Catholic, Racquet, and Westchester Country Clubs, died yesterday at Ludlow-on-Hudson, from consumption, after a long and painful illness of over four years.

He belonged to the well-known Cuban and Spanish family of De Garmendia, and was a direct descendant of Gonzalo de Cordova, a royal Duke of Spain.

Mr. De Garmendia was born in Baltimore twenty-nine years ago. Though he had lived abroad the greater part of his life, he was well known in the social world of New-York City, and was very popular. His father, Carlos G. De Garmendia, died eighteen months ago.

A requiem mass will be held in St. Patrick's Cathedral, this city, at 9 o'clock Friday morning, and the burial will be in the family burial ground, near Baltimore.

James Scott.

James Scott of the importing and commission house of Scott Brothers, 70 and 72 Franklin Street, and of Manchester, England, died yesterday in London, whither he had gone on a business trip six weeks ago. Mr. Scott was a bachelor, sixty years old, and had apartments at 1,425 Broadway. He leaves two brothers of the same firm, one of whom, Edward W. Scott, resides at the St. Andrew's Seventy-second Street and Boulevard, and the other, George W. Scott, at Pelham Manor. A sister, Miss Eleanor Scott, resides at the Hotel Majestic.

Obituary Notes.

—Dr. A. T. Glason of Danbury, Conn., died yesterday, after a week's illness, of dilation of the heart, resulting from an attack of the grip. He was born in Peekskill, N. Y., in 1840. Dr. Glason was the inventor of a number of machines used in the manufacture of hats, and from these and an extensive practice he amassed a comfortable fortune. He was unmarried.

—The wife of former County Clerk Henry A. Gumbleton died at their residence, 860 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, yesterday. She was born in Massachusetts, and was married twenty-five years ago. The funeral will take place to-morrow from St. Jerome's Church, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Alexander Avenue.

Saratoga's New Era.

From The Saratogian, June 15.

Another of the great New-York newspapers has fallen into line and published an article on Saratoga that does it justice. An entire page of yesterday's NEW-YORK TIMES was devoted to Saratoga, and included a number of excellent views of her streets and cottages.

For years Saratoga has been treated almost contemptuously by the press of New-York. Two years ago our people paid a large sum for an advertisement of Saratoga in the New-York papers that was far less valuable than this article in THE TIMES, which cost us nothing. Why is it that Saratoga is attracting the attention of the metropolitan press as it has not done for years? Because Saratoga's changed conditions are making her an object of interest to the people who read newspapers.

It does not take long for newspaper men to find out what matters are of interest to their readers. Their sagacity in this respect is phenomenal, and no more hopeful sign for Saratoga can be found than the fact that the great city newspapers are talking about us. Much space is devoted to the Summer schools, the Summer lectures, and other matters which we hope in the future may give us a reputation to replace our past notoriety.

To Displace American Flour.

LONDON, June 16.—The Times will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Singapore saying that the Manila Chamber of Commerce has asked the Spanish Government to grant protection for wheat growing on the highlands of the Philippine Islands, with a view to displacing American flour. The Chamber has also proposed to place a boycott on American petroleum.

Italy Wants a New Treaty.

LONDON, June 16.—The Times will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Rome saying that France and Italy will negotiate a new treaty of commerce. It is believed that Prime Minister di Rudini is prepared to sacrifice the Anglo-Italian entente to obtain such a treaty.

WILL BE SENT TO CHICAGO

SENATOR MURPHY TO BE ONE OF THE DELEGATES AT LARGE.

The Messrs. Sheehan and ex-Gov. Flower Have a Conference with Senator Hill in This City—Mr. Flower Says the Democratic Platform Will Declare for the Single Gold Standard—Thinks Southern Men Will Side with the East.

Senator David B. Hill, ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower, ex-Lieut. Gov. W. F. Sheehan, and John C. Sheehan were together for two hours in Senator Hill's room at the Hotel Normandie yesterday afternoon. They talked of what the Democratic State Convention ought to do at its meeting in Saratoga June 24.

Senator Hill and ex-Gov. Flower will, of course, be two of the delegates at large to the National Convention. Senator Murphy will be another, though up to this time it has been understood that he would not go to Chicago and that ill health was keeping him out of active politics. Mr. Murphy, however, wishes to go to the convention as a delegate at large, and he will be sent.

"Will Senator Murphy be a delegate at large?" W. F. Sheehan was asked after the meeting yesterday.

"He will be, without doubt," Mr. Sheehan replied.

Who will be the fourth delegate at large has not been settled yet. W. R. Grace can probably have the place if he will take it. Charles Tracey of Albany is a conspicuous second choice, and Daniel Lockwood of Buffalo also has been considered.

Ex-Gov. Flower said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES: "Both the State platform and the National platform will be for the single gold standard. This is the way I figure it: The Southern Democrats cannot afford to be divided from the Eastern Democrats on the money question and have the Republicans carried into power, for that means another force bill to perpetuate that power.

"The Southern Democrats must yield to the Eastern Democrats on the money question in order that the party may win."

Tammany's policy in choosing delegates to the National Convention, as John C. Sheehan and ex-Mayor Grant have agreed, will be that the organization shall be kept out of sight as much as possible. The delegates are to be selected for their representative character.

Senator Hill left for Albany on the 6 o'clock train last evening.

MR. HILL MEETS MR. HINKLEY.

Dispatch to Mr. Whitney Urging Him to Postpone His Trip.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 16.—Senator David B. Hill stopped over in Poughkeepsie this evening on his way to Albany and had a conference with Chairman Hinkley of the Democratic State Committee. Mr. Hinkley showed Senator Hill a copy of a telegram which he sent to William C. Whitney a few days ago. Senator Hill said that he acquiesced fully in the dispatch, which was as follows:

William C. Whitney, 2 West Fifty-seventh Street, New-York City:

Can you not reconsider your determination to go abroad, and instead go as a delegate at large to our National Convention? I am not of the opinion that the fight for sound money is as hopeless as it possibly appears to you. We understood when our friends first asked you to go to Chicago that you partially agreed to do so, and we trust that you will not disappoint us. I assure you of a unanimous election as delegate at large if you will accept and earnestly enter the fight, which may yet be won for sound money. J. W. HINKLEY, Chairman of Democratic State Committee.

THE SILVER MEN WATCHFUL.

A "Steering Committee" to Assemble in Chicago June 30.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Senator Jones of Arkansas, who heads the Arkansas delegation to the Chicago Convention, and who is one of the leading men in the silver movement, has invited each silver delegation to the convention to send one representative to Chicago to meet in conference there on Tuesday, June 30, one week prior to the assembling of the Democratic National Convention.

This body of men will be in the nature of a "steering committee," will meet delegates upon their arrival, and have general charge of the interests of the silver forces at Chicago.

One of the objects of the early meeting of this conference is to watch the action of the Executive Committee or the National Democratic Committee and the full committee itself, so that no action may be taken by them adverse to the interests of the silver forces. Senator Jones's purpose is to leave no point unguarded by which the silver forces may receive a set-back by any action of the anti-silver contingent of the party.

DELAWARE FOR SOUND MONEY.

Delegates Selected by the Democratic Convention for Chicago.

DOVER, Del., June 16.—The Democratic State Convention met here to-day and was something of a love feast. There were no contests over the seating of delegates. Both the temporary and permanent Chairmen alluded to the recent Republican State Convention, and said that Democrats were not to be bought and sold.

The delegates chosen to the National Convention are Senator George Gray, Willard Saulsbury, John H. Saulsbury, Dr. B. F. Lewis, W. H. Boyce, and H. S. Pennington. All are gold men except John H. Saulsbury. He was elected to please the local faction of which he is the leader, and not for his free-silver views.

The platform adopted favors the present gold standard, declares for honest money, and against high tariff.

MR. WHITNEY TO SAIL TO-DAY.

He Has Abandoned All Idea of Taking Part in the Chicago Convention.

William C. Whitney was busy yesterday completing his preparations to sail for Europe to-day on the Teutonic.

His chief object in going abroad, he said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, is to be with his son, who is a substitute on the Yale crew, now in England preparing for the Henley Regatta.

As the Grand Challenge Cup for eight-oared boats, for which the Yale crew is entered, will not be rowed until July 7, Mr. Whitney has abandoned all idea of being present at the Democratic National Convention in Chicago.

He may explain his attitude toward the men who seem likely to control the convention, either in a letter to a friend, or in an interview, which will probably be published soon after he starts on his voyage.

A Negro Democratic Convention.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 16.—A call was issued here to-day for a convention of the negro Democracy of the United States. It is issued from the headquarters of the Executive Committee of the Negro Democratic League, and is addressed to the members of the Negro Democratic League and to all negro Democrats who are in accord with Democratic principles, as taught by Grover Cleveland and the leaders of negro Democracy. It announces that the Negro National Democratic League will meet in National Convention in Chicago on Tuesday, the 11th of August, at 12 o'clock M., and invites every loyal negro Democrat who believes in organized negro Democracy to take part in the several States and Territories in selecting representatives to attend the convention.

California Captured for Silver.

CAMPOS TO BE RECALLED

HE IS WILLING TO COMMAND A DIVISION OF TROOPS IN CUBA.

Executed at Cruces for the Crime of Rebellion—No More Fighting of Any Consequence Reported—Nothing Definite Known of the Movements of Maceo—He Is Believed to be Marching Eastward—A Train Derailed.

MADRID, June 16.—The Government has decided to recall Gen. Martinez Campos to active military service. The General himself declares that he will only accept the command of a division in Cuba.

HAVANA, June 16.—Juan Brito Gonzalez was executed yesterday at Cruces, Province of Santa Clara, for the crime of rebellion.

No fighting of any consequence has occurred since the battle at Najasa. Nothing definite is known of the movements of the rebels under Maceo in the Province of Pinar del Rio. The last information regarding them was that they were near Palacios, marching eastward.

A passenger train has been derailed by rebels near Baino, Province of Matanzas. The engineer and fireman were taken prisoners by the insurgents.

A meeting of the Board of Health has been called to adopt measures to prevent the spread of infectious diseases. Surgeon General Losada left to-day for Matanzas, for the purpose of studying means to check the yellow fever in that city.

CUBAN PATRIOTS REPORT A VICTORY

Spanish Cavalry Routed with Loss near Hoyo Colorado.

At the headquarters of the Cuban patriots in this city it was announced yesterday that a skirmish was had with the Spaniards at the estate Encarnacion, near Hoyo Colorado, Havana Province, June 6. The Spanish forces were composed of two companies of the San Quinten Regiment, fifty horses of the Bourbon Regiment, fifty horses of the guerrillas of Punta Brava.

The Cubans had 100 horses under the command of Major Baldomero Acosta. When the Spaniards sighted the Cuban forces their cavalry advanced at full gallop, leaving the infantry behind. The Cubans made a feigned retreat until the Spanish cavalry was separated about three miles from the infantry; then they wheeled about and fell upon the Spanish cavalry with such violence that they were unable to withstand the attack and were scattered, leaving on the field eleven dead, three wounded, twelve prisoners, twenty-two horses, and one flag.

The dispersed Spanish cavalry which escaped reached Punta Brava by ones and twos during the following forty-eight hours. The Cuban Major, Acosta, sent word to the nearest post or fort that he had covered the wounded Spaniards, and set at liberty the prisoners, with the exception of one, who, having committed some crime, was hanged. The delivery of the wounded and prisoners took place at the estate Mamey of Don Pedro Castillo.

When the angry Spanish infantry learned of the defeat of the cavalry they made prisoners of eighteen peaceable citizens, of whom they killed two with machetes—Francisco Milan and another man. The Cubans had four wounded in the encounter, one very severely. The battalion flag captured is now in New-York in the possession of Major Perez, ex-aide of Gen. Maceo.

THE LAURADA SAFE AT HOME.

She Escaped the Spanish Gunboat That Pursued Her.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.—The filibustering steamship Laurada has escaped the fire of hostile Spanish gunboats, and is once more in friendly waters. The little fruit steamer passed in the Delaware Capes late this afternoon, and is now on her way up the Delaware River to this city, where she will arrive to-morrow morning.

The last time the Laurada was reported she was skirting the shores of the Island of Jamaica, within the three-mile limit, and a Spanish gunboat was following parallel with her, and awaiting the moment she should get out of English waters to open fire on her. The Laurada undoubtedly proved too fast for the Spaniard, and left him behind before she was compelled to take to the open sea.

LEWES, Del., June 16.—The steamer Laurada arrived at Quarantine here about 5 o'clock this evening, and, after a visit from the Quarantine Surgeon, proceeded up the bay. Capt. Hankman declares having been chased by any war vessels, and says he had no difficulty in landing his cargo.

Affects the Fruit Trade.

Shipping people have just learned that Captain General Weyler has issued an order which affects the Cuban fruit trade. The notice is to the effect that any vessel trading in fruit from Banes must first enter at the Custom House of Gibara, and after loading at Banese must return to Gibara to clear ship for destination. This adds sixty miles to the trip of vessels from the United States. It is said that it will practically confine the banana trade to Gibara.

MRS. LEE TAKES HER CHILDREN.

She Succeeds in Getting Them from Marash to Constantinople.

LONDON, June 16.—The Daily News will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Constantinople saying that the American lady who arrived with her children in that city from Marash a few days ago, after having had trouble with the Turkish authorities, who attempted to detain the children, is the wife of the Rev. L. O. Lee, a missionary at Marash. Mr. John W. Riddle, the American Chargé d'Affaires, had to intervene to secure an order from the Porte enabling Mrs. Lee to bring her children to Constantinople.

The dispatch adds that Miss C. Shattuck, an American missionary, who is stationed at Oorfa, an out-station of Aintab, has been forbidden by the Turkish authorities to send orphans from Armenia.

The United Press dispatches on Sunday last told of the arrival in Constantinople of Mrs. Lee. She stated that she had made arrangements for providing homes and education for forty-five orphans whose parents had been massacred, but the Turkish officials at Marash had refused to allow the children to leave, saying that they would look after them. The officials also refused to allow Mrs. Lee to take her own three children with her, claiming that they were Turkish subjects, as they had been born in Turkey, and this notwithstanding the fact that both Mr. and Mrs. Lee are Americans. The Lees had great difficulty in getting the children away from Marash, and probably would not have succeeded had it not been for the energetic action of Mr. Riddle, who had been notified of the situation.

SMALL COIN IN COLOMBIA.

Orders to Redeem Paper Money by a New Coinage.

COLON, Colombia, June 16.—Advices from Bogota, the capital of the republic, say a decree has been issued by the Government ordering the liquidation of the Banco Nacional and the redemption of paper money by the coinage of 6,000,000f. in small coin.

These advices state also that the Assembly of Cundinamarca has passed a resolution suspending the lottery drawings in that department.

Lord Kelvin's Jubilee Banquet.

GLASGOW, June 16.—A banquet was given in St. Andrew's Hall this evening in connection with the jubilee of Lord Kelvin as Professor of Natural History at the University of Glasgow. Five hundred distinguished guests were present, and toasts were drunk to Lord Kelvin. The Queen sent a dispatch expressing her most sincere congratulations, and adding that she was specially gratified by the presence at Glasgow of eminent representatives from all countries of the world.

John Hays Hammond Speaks.

JOHANNESBURG, June 16.—John Hays Hammond, the Reform Committee leader, who has just been released from prison upon the payment of a fine of £25,000, was entertained at a banquet last evening, at which he proposed a toast to the burghers, who, he said, were the best friends the Reform Committee prisoners had. They were the first, he said, to take measures to preserve the peace, and they were also the first to support the prisoners' petition for clemency.

To Plead for the Armenians.

LONDON, June 16.—The Armenian Relief Committee informed Mr. Gladstone a few days ago that Prof. Beet had been delegated to go to the United States to plead the cause of the Armenians. Mr. Gladstone, in replying, said: "As your envoy will lay the strongest case ever known before one of the most generous nations, I hope for great results." Prof. Beet will sail for New-York on Saturday next.

Christian Governor for Zeitoun.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 16.—An Irade was issued to-day appointing a Christian Governor of Zeitoun.

Condensed Cablegrams.

—The German Emperor and Empress yesterday gave a luncheon at the new palace in honor of Li Hung Chang, the distinguished Chinese statesman.

—The New-York schoolship St. Mary's arrived at Queenstown yesterday.

WRONG MAN DECLARED ELECTED.

Special Meeting of the Union Club Called in Consequence.

A special meeting of the Union Club will be held next Wednesday. The subject for consideration is the extraordinary tangle produced by the error of the gentlemen who acted as tellers at the election for Governors on May 27. There was only one contest, that between John Lawrence and J. Archibald Murray. Mr. Lawrence was the only member of the old Board of Governors who did not receive a renomination. He ran as an independent, and the report of the tellers declared him elected by 133 votes to 116 for Mr. Murray. Subsequently it was discovered that Mr. Murray was elected, and the tellers submitted the following supplementary report:

UNION CLUB,
Fifth Avenue and Twenty-first Street,
June 10, 1896.

To the Secretary: The undersigned inspectors of the annual election of the club, held on the 27th of May, 1896, do respectfully report, as supplementary report to our report of May 27, that by a clerical error in crediting to Mr. John Lawrence 74 straight votes given to him, they reported that Mr. John Lawrence had received 133 votes in place of 113 votes, which was the actual number cast for him.

This error has been brought to their attention by the tally sheet kept by them, and which was preserved by the employes of the club, the inspectors therefore desire to submit the question for the consideration of the Governing Committee, as the representatives of the club. In making this supplemental report they do not feel that they can take further action, except to report as to the number cast, and that by our revision of their report Mr. John Lawrence received 113 votes and Mr. J. Archibald Murray received 116 votes. Respectfully submitted,

H. M. JUDGE,
DANIEL WORD,
HALIBURTON FALES,
F. E. MARTIN.

Mr. Lawrence said yesterday that he had nothing to say about the affair.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Kerr—Longstreet.

The First Presbyterian Church was profusely decorated last evening in honor of the wedding of Miss Mabel Augusta Longstreet and James Hanson Kerr. The ceremony was performed at 8 o'clock by the Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield, pastor of the church, in the presence of a large and fashionable gathering.

The bride is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel H. Longstreet of 134 West Sixteenth Street, and a granddaughter of the late Samuel Longstreet, who built up the neighborhood of West Sixteenth Street and was a prominent and stirring New-Yorker fifty years ago. She was dressed in a white satin gown, trimmed with duchesse lace and having a Court train. She carried a bouquet of Bride roses and lilies of the valley.

Her maid of honor was Miss Henrietta Lenox Kerr, who was dressed in white silk and mousseline de soie, and carried a bouquet of sweet peas. There were no bridesmaids.

The bridegroom is a prominent and popular member of Company H, Seventh Regiment, which was well represented at the wedding. His best man was William J. Higgs, and the ushers were Anton E. Hellwig, James H. Hanson, A. L. Paynter, Frank S. Garrett, Peter H. Cram, and Frederick Baratsch.

After the ceremony at the church there was a reception at the house of the bride's parents. Dinner and a dance followed the reception. Among those present were C. Longstreet, uncle of the bride; Mrs. M. M. Phillips, aunt of the bride; Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Westervelt, Mr. and Mrs. George Koelsch, Mrs. Samuel Kerr and Miss Mamie Kerr, mother and sister of the bridegroom; Mr. and Mrs. William Kerr, Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Abbott, Miss Idâ J. Abbott, Mrs. A. L. Lehman, Capt. Charles E. Lydecker, Lieut. John B. Holland, and Lieut. William J. Underwood of Company H, Seventh Regiment; Miss Rose Barrington, Miss Agnes D. Owston, Mr. and Mrs. William C. Baker, Mrs. L. M. Markham of Hastings, N. Y.; Mrs. Morgan Wright of Hightstown, N. J.; Dr. George Cook of Concord, N. H.; W. S. Wilson of Philadelphia, Penn.; Mr. and Mrs. James Brown and Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Wheeler of Brooklyn, Miss Bertha Schmiedeskamp of Hoboken, and J. Bassett of Tompkins's Cove, N. Y.

Jessup—Britton.

Miss Marion Britton, daughter of Mrs. E. I. Britton, was married to Dr. George Pierson Jessup in St. Andrew's Church at New Dorp, S. I., at noon yesterday. The interior of the church was profusely decorated with palms and tropical plants. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Charles Jessup, father of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Thomas Yocum, rector of the church.

The bride wore a gown of white brocaded satin, trimmed with duchess lace. Her veil was of tulle. She carried a bouquet of sweet peas.

The maid of honor was Miss Lulu Britton, sister of the bride. The bridesmaids were Miss Grace Simonson and Miss Mary Jessie Jessup. They wore gowns of white organdie, trimmed with green ribbons, and leghorn hats trimmed with roses.

Prof. Phillips of Princeton College acted as best man. The ushers were Willard Esselyston and Horace Esselyston.

Thompson—Morgan.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 16.—At St. Margaret's Episcopal Church, Staatsburg, to-day, Miss Geraldine Morgan, daughter of Mrs. Angelica Morgan of New-York, and Lewis C. Thompson of New-York were united in marriage by the Rev. Dr. Huntington, assisted by the Rev. Philip McD. Bleecker, rector of St. Margaret's.

The bridal party was driven to the church in Gov. Morton's carriage. Beatrice and Gladys Mills, twin daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, and Julia Hoyt, all children of twelve years, attended the bride. The bride was given away by her brother, Mr. Gerald Morgan. A wedding breakfast was served at the home of Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Hoyt, grandparents of the bride.

Gov. Morton and the Misses Morton were among the guests, also Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mr. C. D. Mills, Mr. and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll, Mrs. Frederic W. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. James Roosevelt, Col. and Mrs. Archibald Rogers, and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Newbold.

Sherman—Ogden.

Announcement is made of the wedding in Paris yesterday of Mary Moore Ogden of 9 East Thirty-fifth Street and Gardiner Sherman of 214 West End Avenue, this city.

COMING EVENTS.

—Stereopticon lecture by S. C. K. Rutman on "India and Hindu Life" to-morrow evening, 8 o'clock, in Westminster Presbyterian Church, West Twenty-third Street.

—Outing of Young Folks' League, Hebrew Infant Asylum, Sunday; steamer Bay Queen will leave foot of East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street at 9 o'clock.

—Summernight's festival, Manhattan Railway Relief Association, Lion Park, One Hundred and Eighth Street and Columbus Avenue, Tuesday evening, June 30.

—Graduation exercises Grammar School No. 87, girls' department, Seventy-seventh Street and Amsterdam Avenue, Monday, June 22, 9:30 A. M.

—Hebrew Technical Institute commencement exercises, Cooper Union, to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock.

—Flower fair, Brace Memorial Newsboys' Home, Chambers and William Streets, Saturday.

—Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, graduating exercises Friday evening, 8 o'clock.

A LISTLESS OPENING

Continued from Page 1.

our beloved land, from hundred-harbored Maine to the vine-clad hills of the Golden Gate, from the ice-bound North to the warm and sunny South, may go from strength to strength, until it achieves its destiny to become the shining mark for every bark bound for the haven of law and liberty.

Let not the grandeur and glory of our past be dimmed in the present, and may we never be put to shame and grief by the worship of gods of gold and silver.

Let us all aspire now and at all times to show an admiring world how good and lovely it is for brethren to dwell together in harmony.

Prosper, then, the work of this council, convened in the cause of the people, and when its message goes forth over the land, may its "golden ring" bring to all hearts the glad assurance that prosperity will brighten our homes.

Applause for the Chaplain.

As the delegates sat down the visitors applauded, not with much enthusiasm, but softly, as was becoming the ending of a prayer.

Mr. Manley, the Secretary of the National Committee, then read the call for the convention, and following this, which occupied but two or three minutes, Chairman Carter announced that Charles W. Fairbanks was the committee's choice for temporary presiding officer.

The tall Indianian was seated on the platform. At the mention of his name the Hoosiers cheered.

William A. Sutherland of New-York, on behalf of the delegation from the Empire State, moved that the choice of the committee be ratified. There were more cheers, which evidently were for Mr. Sutherland and New-York, for New-York has been well advertised, and everybody takes a keen interest in the local contest, which has chosen St. Louis as the scene of its sharpest battle.

THE CONVENTION ORGANIZED.

An Unimportant Address Delivered by the Temporary Chairman.

ST. LOUIS, June 16.—Temporary Chairman Fairbanks came forward and was introduced by Chairman Carter. He is tall—as tall as Hamilton Fish of New-York, and thinner. He has a high, retreating forehead, a black beard, not touched by the hand of an artistic barber, but roughly cropped, and a long, slim neck; all his movements are angular. He is apparently fifty years old, is a successful corporation attorney, and wants to go to the United States Senate. He has been the Republican candidate at times when the Democrats were in control. When Harrison and Gresham fought in Indiana politics years ago, Mr. Fairbanks was one of Gresham's lieutenants—a crime in the eyes of the Harrison men which they were not disposed to punish by imprisonment in the United States Senate Chamber.

Mr. Fairbanks's appearance as the temporary Chairman of this convention, it is supposed, will help him toward the gratification of his ambition.

Reads His Speech.

He had not committed his speech to memory. His voice lacked the magnetism to draw men's close attention, to say nothing of inspiring the listeners. It is doubtful if half of those in the hall heard what he said. Tall and angular, with a little bundle of notes in his left hand, which he constantly lifted for reference, his favorite gesture was a sudden raising of his right hand and a thrust of his long forefinger toward the delegates immediately before him. Critics say his speech "will read well."

It was dignified, free from incendiary passages, and was received with about as much show of real enthusiasm as is the reading of a brief before the New York Court of Appeals. He began to speak at 12:40 o'clock and continued for thirty minutes.

He spoke of currency "equal to the best in the world," a few clapped their hands. He mentioned "the McKinley law." There was not a sound except the buzzing of the audience.

He affirmed that it was impossible "to make 50 cents worth 100 cents," and there was considerable handclapping. At length he spoke the name of Blaine. Then there was a burst of applause.

The Opening Address.

But during the greater part of his speech the majority of the listeners took it as if it were something which was inevitable, and must me endured. He spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I am profoundly grateful for this expression of your generous confidence.

As citizens we were never called upon to discharge a more important duty than that which rests upon us—the nomination of a President and Vice President of the United States. This duty is a peculiarly impressive one at the moment, for it is already written in the book of fate that the choice of this convention will be the next President and Vice President of this great Republic.

Three years of Democratic Administration have been three years of panic, of wasted energy, of anxiety, and loss to the American people, without a parallel in our history. To-day the people turn to the Republican Party hopefully, confidently; and it is for us to meet their expectations; it is for us to give them those candidates upon whom their hearts have been centred, and to give them clear, straightforward emphatic expression of our political faith.

The Republican Party is a party of convictions; and it has written its convictions in the history of the Republic with the pen and the sword; with it the supreme question always has been not what is merely "politic," but what is everlastingly right. The great men we have given to the Nation and the world, the mighty dead and the illustrious living, are our inspiration and tower of strength. If we are but true to their exalted example we cannot be false to our countrymen.

For a third of a century prior to the advent of the present Democratic Administration we operated under laws enacted by the Republican Party. All great measures concerning tariff and the currency originated with it. Tariff laws were formed upon lines which protected our laborers and producers from unequal and unjust foreign competition, and upon the theory that the best market in the world is the home market, and that it should be enjoyed by our own countrymen. Under the currency laws our currency was made National. The wild-cat State bank money of the Democratic Party was wiped out of existence. The unprecedented demands growing out of the war were met by paper currency which ultimately became as good as gold. Since the resumption of specie payments in 1879 every dollar for our money—paper, silver, and gold—has been of equal purchasing power the world over. The policy of the party has been to make and keep our currency equal to the best in the world.

The G. O. P. Glorified.

Under the operation of these honest tariff laws and honest-money Republican laws the country grew in wealth. We easily outstripped all other powers in the commercial race. On Nov. 8, 1892, there was work for every hand and bread for every mouth. We had reached high-water mark. Labor received higher wages than ever, and capital was profitably and securely employed. The National revenues were sufficient to meet our obligations and leave a surplus in the Treasury, Foreign and domestic trade were greater in volume and value than they had ever been. Foreign balances were largely in our favor. European gold was flowing toward us. But all of this is changed. The cause is not hard to seek.

A reaction began when it was known that the legislative and executive branches of the Government were to be Democratic. The Democratic Party had at Chicago condemned the protective tariff principle as unconstitutional and solemnly pledged itself to the overthrow and destruction of the McKinley law and to the adoption of free trade as the policy of the United States. This bold, aggressive attack upon the long-settled policy of the Republican Party bore its natural fruit in shaken confidence, unsettled business, and we were soon drifting against the rock of destruction. Before the work of demolition had actually begun, a run was started upon the Treasury reserve which the Republican Party had wisely accumulated for the protection of the Government credit. The drain upon the reserve for the redemption of greenbacks and Treasury notes greatly surpassed all prior experience and emphasized the discredit into which the Democratic administration had fallen. An utter want of confidence in the Administration possessed the people.

The Democratic Party was harmonious upon one subject, and that was the destruction of the McKinley law. But when it came to the exercise of the creative faculty, the enactment of a great revenue measure in its stead, there was discord. The imperiled interests of the country watched and waited through long and anxious months for some settlement of the important question. They wanted an end of uncertainty. At length the Wilson bill was adopted, and it was characterized by a Democratic President as the child of "perfidy and dishonor." It was so bad that he would not contaminate his hand by signing it. A bill that was too base for Mr. Cleveland to approve is too rotten for the approval of the American people.

The important law was wanting in the primary purpose of a revenue measure, for it failed to provide adequate revenue to meet the requirements of the Government. The deficiency thus far amounts to some one hundred and fifty millions of dollars. The end is not yet, for the deficiency grows day by day. This leaves the Treasury and the public credit in constant peril. Our foreign credit is impaired, and domestic capital feels insecure.

Wilson Bill Criticised.

The sectional favoritism of the Wilson law was one of its marked features. Its blow at the sheep husbandry was an unpardonable offense; it was a flagrant wrong to the farmers of the United States. This great industry had developed and grown under Republican protective laws until it was one of our greatest. We are now sending abroad millions of dollars for wool which were paid to our farmers under the McKinley law.

The bill struck down reciprocity, one of the highest achievements in American statesmanship. No measure was ever enacted which more directly advanced the interests of the American farmers and manufacturers than reciprocity. With its destruction fell advantageous commercial agreements, under which their products were surely finding larger and profitable foreign markets, and without a surrender of their own.

The substitution of ad valorem for specific duties has opened the way for systematic wholesale fraud upon the Treasury and producers and employes of the country. By means of undervaluations foreign goods pass through the Custom Houses without paying their just tribute to the Treasury of the United States. Thus we have lost millions of dollars in revenue, and the foreign producer has been enabled to unfairly possess our home markets.

Neither time nor space will permit further reference to the unfortunate revenue legislation of the Democratic Party, nor to the hurtful, demoralizing effects of it. Suffice it to say that it has been the great and original factor in breaking down confidence, checking progress, emptying the Treasury, causing continued deficits, and enforced idleness among millions of willing workers. To meet the monthly deficits and protect our credit and save the Government from protest the President has been forced to sell bonds; in other words, he has been obliged to mortgage the future in a time of peace to meet the current obligations of the Government.

This is in sharp contrast with the Republican record. Our tariff laws not only raised revenue, but they protected our domestic industries; they impartially protected the farmer and the manufacturer both in the North and in the South. Not only that, but they also raised sufficient revenue to gradually reduce the public debt, and without imposing a grievous burden upon the people. During the Administration of Harrison $255,000,000 of obligations were paid, while Cleveland during the last three years has added to our interest-bearing debt $262,000,000. Against such Democratic financiering the Republican Party enters its emphatic protest.

Having attempted to reverse the tariff policy of the United States, with such lamentable result, the Democratic Party now proposes to reverse the currency policy. It turns to the currency as the parent of our ills. Its effort to shift the responsibility will deceive no one. Its attack upon the tariff, its record of inefficiency and insincerity, is a part of the unfortunate history of the Republic.

The Currency Question.

The present currency system is the fruit of Republican wisdom. It has been adequate to all our past necessities, and if uncorrupted will meet our future requirements. Our greatest prosperity was attained when Republican currency laws were in full operation. When the Republican Party was in power our currency was good; it was made as good as the best on the globe. We made sound money, and we also made an honest protective tariff to go with it. Sound money and an honest protective tariff go hand and hand together, not one before the other.

The very foundation of a sound currency system is a solvent Treasury. If the people doubt the integrity of the Treasury they will question the soundness of the currency. Recognizing this fundamental fact, the Republican Party always provided ample revenue for the Treasury. When in the last half century of our history did the Democratic Party advocate a financial policy that was in the best interests of the American people? Look at its antebellum currency record. Consider its hostility to the currency rendered necessary by the exigency of war; and, later, its effort to inflate the currency in a time of peace by the issue of greenbacks. Witness its opposition to the efforts of the Republican Party to resume specie payments. But four short years ago it declared for a return to the old discredited State bank currency.

The Republican Party has not been unfriendly to the proper use of silver. It has always favored, and favors to-day, the use of silver as a part of our circulating medium. But it favors that use under such provisions and safeguards as shall not impair the present National standard. The policy of the Republican Party is to retain both gold and silver as a part of our circulating medium, while the policy of free coinage of silver leads to certain silver monometallism. It is an immutable law that two moneys of unequal value will not circulate together, and that the poorer always drives out the better.

The Republican Party, desiring fairly to secure a large use of silver, pledged itself in favor of an international agreement. Harrison, true to the pledge of the party, took the initiatory steps, and invited an international monetary conference at Brussels, at which the true object of an international coinage agreement was ably and profitably discussed. The Democratic Party was also committed to international bimetallism, but when it came into power the work which had been so auspiciously begun by the Republican Party was abandoned. It was so absorbed in its efforts to break down the McKinley law and empty the Treasury that it had no time to promote international bimetallism.

Independent Action Impossible.

Those who profess to believe that this Government can, independently of the other great commercial powers, open its mints to the free and independent coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1, when the commercial ratio in all the great markets is 30 to 1, and at the same time not drive every dollar of gold out of circulation, but deceive themselves.

Great and splendid and powerful as our Government is, it cannot accomplish the impossible. It cannot create value. It is not the alchemist's subtle art of transmuting unlimited silver into gold, nor can it, by omnipotent fiat, make 50 cents worth 100 cents. As well undertake by a resolution of Congress to suspend the law of gravitation as attempt to compel an unlimited number of 50-cent dollars to circulate with 100-cent dollars at a parity with each other. An attempt to compel unlimited dollars of such unequal value to circulate at a parity is bad in morals and is vicious in politics. Sound thinkers upon the great question of the currency knew from the beginning of the experiment how miserably and certainly it would fail. The commerce of the country would be again thrown upon the sea of uncertainty, and the spectre of want would continue for years to haunt us.

Upon opening our mints to the independent free coinage of silver, foreign credits would be greatly curtailed. More than this, there would be a certain and sudden contraction of our currency by the expulsion of $230,000,000 of gold, and our paper and silver currency would instantly and greatly depreciate in purchasing power. But one result could follow this; enterprise would be further embarrassed, business demoralization would be increased, and still further and serious injury would be inflicted upon the laborers, the farmers, the merchants, and all those whose welfare depends upon a wholesome commerce.

A change from the present standard to the low silver standard would cut down the recompense of labor, reduce the value of the savings in savings banks and building and loan associations, salaries and incomes would shrink, pensions would be cut in two, the beneficiaries of life insurance would suffer; in short, the injury would be so universal and far-reaching that a radical change can be contemplated only with the gravest apprehension.

A Sound Currency Needed.

A sound currency is one of the essential instruments in developing our commerce. It is the purpose of the Republican Party not only to develop our domestic trade, but to extend our commerce into the uttermost parts of the earth. We should not begin our contest for commercial supremacy by destroying our currency standard. All the leading powers with which we must compete suspended the free coinage of silver when the increased production of silver forced the commerical ratio above the coinage ratio to gold. Shall we ignore their ripened experience? Shall we attempt what they have found utterly impossible? Shall it be said that our standard is below theirs?

You cannot build prosperity upon a base of fluctuating currency; as well undertake to build upon the changing sands of the sea. A sound currency defrauds no one. It is good alike in the hands of the employe and employer, the laborer and the capitalist. Upon faith in its worth, its stability, we go forward planning for the future. The capitalist erects his factories, acquires his materials, employs his artisans, mechanics, and laborers. He is confident that his margin will not be swept away by fluctuation in the currency. The laborer knows that the money earned by his toil is honest as his toil, and it is unquestioned in its purchasing power. He likewise knows that it requires as much labor to earn a poor dollar as a good one; and he also knows that if poor money is abroad it surely finds its way into his pocket. We protest against a lower standard of commercial honor. We stand against the Democratic attempt to degrade our currency to the low level of that of Mexico, China, India, and Japan. The present high standard of our currency, our honor, and our flag will be sacredly protected and preserved by the Republican Party.

Monroe Doctrine Indorsed.

There are many and important questions requiring the enlightened and patriotic judgment of the Republican Party. A pan-American commercial alliance was conceived by James G. Blaine, and the highest motives of self-interest require us to accomplish what he had so well begun.

The Monroe doctrine must be firmly upheld and the powers of the earth made to respect this great but unwritten law. There can be no further territorial aggrandizement by foreign Governments on the Western Continent.

Our devotion to the pensioners of the Nation was never more emphatic nor more necessary than now.

The Republican Party believes in the development of our navy and merchant marine until we establish our undisputed supremacy upon the high seas.

The struggle for Cuban liberty enlists the ardent sympathy of the Republican Party—a party which has given to liberty its fullest meaning on this continent. We wish to see a new republic born on Cuban soil; greet the country whose dawn is already purpling the east.

My friends, the campaign of 1896 is upon us. The great questions for debate in the august forum of the United States are free trade and free silver against a protective tariff and a sound money. As we regard our homes and our honor, our happiness and prosperity, and the future power and majesty of the Republic, let us dedicate ourselves to the restoration of a protective tariff which shall be genuinely American, and to the maintenance of an honest standard of value with which to measure the exchanges of the people.

A distinguished Republican has said that the supreme desire of the American people is for an "honest currency and a chance to earn it by honest toil."

The rules of the last convention were adopted, Mr. Lamb of Virginia making the motion, which was declared carried, though not a dozen voted.

COMMITTEES APPOINTED.

Delegates Named Who Will Do the Real Work of the Convention.

ST. LOUIS, June 16.—The convention's next business was to make up the Committees on Permanent Organization, Rules, Credentials, and Resolutions. The committees are as follows:

	Permanent Organization.	Rules.	Credentials.	Resolutions.
Alabama	J. D. Lawson	H. A. Carson	N. H. Alexander	H. V. Cashun.
Arkansas	H. L. Remmel	W. H. Clayton	Jacob Trieber	John McClure.
California	O. A. Hale	H. H. Short	George A. Knight	A. B. Lemmon.
Colorado	J. M. Downing	J. M. Downing	Frank C. Goudy	Henry M. Teller.
Connecticut	J. W. Cheney	J. M. Douglas	Hubert Williams	Samuel Fessenden.
Delaware	*C. R. Layton	P. E. McMurray	J. Frank Allee	J. Edward Addicks.
Florida	W. J. Robinson	J. A. Coombs	S. H. Coleman	J. W. Archibald.
Georgia	H. F. Brownsberry	E. S. Richardson	Thomas M. Dent	W. H. Johnson.
Idaho	Benjamin J. Rich	B. E. Rich	Littleton Price	Frederick T. Dubois.
Illinois	J. O. Humphrey	J. T. McKnight	W. A. Rodenburg	R. W. Patterson.
Indiana	G. S. Vandusen	C. H. Montgomery	A. L. Brisk	Gen. Lew Wallace.
Iowa	E. C. Roach	H. W. Macombers	W. P. Hepburn	J. H. Gear.
Kansas	Marsh Murdock	T. D. Fitzpatrick	J. E. Lambert	C. A. Swinson.
Kentucky	L. T. Neal	J. L. Butler	J. H. Heppy	Leslie Coombs.
Louisiana	J. J. Donnelly	Mayer Cohen	Henry Demars	H. C. Warmoth.
Maine	William N. Mass	J. D. Davidson	Forest Goodwin	Amos L. Allen.
Maryland	William J. Smith	W. D. Straughn	H. P. Graham	James A. Gary.
Massachusetts	Robert O. Harris	William R. Butler	J. M. Gold	H. C. Lodge.
Michigan	Frank O. Wait	J. L. Stockweather	O. L. Spaulding	W. S. Brower.
Minnesota	L. S. Swinson	C. J. Gunderson	L. P. Hunt	W. R. Merriam.
Mississippi	W. E. Elgin	W. E. Elgin	A. M. Lea	*W. E. Lampton.
Missouri	S. W. Jordan	Nathan Frank	John L. Bittinger	F. G. Niedringhaus.
Montana	J. W. Strovelle	T. C. Marshall	Alexander Metzel	C. J. Hartman.
Nebraska	Geo. H. Thrummelle	F. M. Wetherall	J. G. Cowin	Peter Jansen.
Nevada	C. H. Sprule	G. F. Turrepin	W. D. Phillips	A. C. Cleveland.
New-Hampshire	John H. Brown	C. B. Nimms	C. B. Gaffney	F. S. Streeter.
New-Jersey	Thomas McEwan, Jr	George Hires	John F. Fort	Frank Bergen.
New-York	William L. Proctor	John Raines	Wm. A. Sutherland	Edward Lauterbach.
North Carolina	George H. White	W. T. O'Brien	C. J. Harris	M. L. Mott.
North Dakota	G. H. Bingenheimer	G. H. Bingenheimer	Geo. Bingenheimer	Alexander Hughes.
Ohio	C. H. Grosvenor	Estre W. Wilson	A. C. Thompson	J. B. Forsker.
Oregon	J. W. Meldrum	C. H. Dodd	Wallace McCamant	Charles S. Moore.
Pennsylvania	C. H. Mullin	H. H. Bingham	W. H. Andrews	Smedley Darlington.
Rhode Island	E. C. Francis	Arthur L. Chester	Sam W. K. Allen	Walter A. Reed.
South Carolina	T. B. Johnson	Robert H. Moorman	J. H. Fordham	W. R. Brum.
South Dakota	H. T. McClure	C. G. Sherwood	M. V. Lucas	David Williams.
Tennessee	Wm. M. Randolph	E. P. Shannon	T. W. Overall	F. B. Brown.
Texas	W. A. Gorse	J. M. McCormick	H. B. Kane	Webster Flanagan.
Utah	Arthur Brown	Thomas Kearns	C. E. Allen	F. J. Cannon.
Vermont	Victor I. Spear	O. M. Barber	G. A. Prouty	W. B. Prouty.
Virginia	Stith Bolling	William Lamb	J. M. McLaughlin	James D. Brady.
Washington	Harry A. Fairchild	J. G. Carmer	M. Gilbert	R. A. P. Burleigh.
West Virginia	O. W. Hardman	J. L. Hurst	H. Schmulbach	F. M. Reynolds.
Wisconsin	W. P. Hoard	Charles S. Taylor	G. C. Sedgewick	R. M. Lafollette.
Wyoming	Otto Gramme	W. F. Britton	B. B. Brooks	
Dist. Columbia	(Deadlock)			A. Gleason.
Arizona	Isaac P. Goddard	C. H. Ackers	C. W. Wright	J. A. Zabriskie.
New-Mexico	J. E. Clark	T. D. Burns	W. H. Llewellyn	Sol Luna.
Oklahoma	J. C. Roberts	Charles Day	O. A. Mischer	Henry E. Asp.
Indian Ter'y	R. B. Rose	W. T. Morgan	P. L. Loper	J. P. Gradey.
Alaska	C. W. Young	W. A. Kelley	C. S. Buckett	C. S. Johnson.

*Contested.

Applause from the Gold Men.

When Massachusetts was reached on the roll of States, Henry Cabot Lodge was named as member of the committee. There was applause from the gold men.

New-York was the second State to receive the recognition of applause during the naming of committees. This began when Mr. Raines was named for the Committee on Rules. It was repeated when Mr. Sutherland was named for the Committee on Credentials, and yet again with greater energy when Edward Lauterbach was named as the choice for the Committee on Resolutions. The crowd was sparing in its cheers for other States, although Gen. Grosvenor and Senator-elect Foraker of Ohio were treated generously.

Mr. Clayton of Arkansas sent up a resolution which he desired to have read and referred, but objection was made to its being read, and it was referred without reading. It related to the determination of election contests.

Another resolution from colored people of Illinois, affecting their rights as a race, was treated in a like manner.

After announcement of the places and times of meeting of the four committees the convention, at 1:47 o'clock, adjourned to meet again at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

A CIRCUS FOR ST. LOUIS.

Her People Gather in Crowds on the Streets to See the Lions of the Convention.

ST. LOUIS, June 16.—The people of St. Louis are profoundly interested in the convention. They regard it as something in the nature of a circus, with men more or less leonine as the menagerie. This fact was attested during the morning by the crowds of St. Louis people who came from all parts of the city to the vicinity of the Convention Hall, merely for the purpose of seeing some of the men of National character who were to be on the streets.

These crowds began to gather around the Southern and Planters' Hotels, the City Hall, and the Convention Hall as early as 10 o'clock. They stood around and clocked the streets, mobilizing rapidly at points where there was any chance for interesting proceedings, or the opportunity to listen to a brass band.

Curious, Not Demonstrative.

The morning was devoid of the great demonstrations that usually take place on the morning of the opening of a great national convention. State conventions have been held this year at which there were greater crowds, infinitely more infectious enthusiasm, and quite as much din of band music and cheers. What crowds there were on the streets in St. Louis to-day were subdued. They were curious, not demonstrative.

The parlors and rotundas of the leading hotels were crowded as usual, during the morning hours, but the feverish haste of the last few days was not apparent. All were waiting merely for the convention. The dining rooms had been crowded earlier than usual, and were almost deserted at 11 o'clock.

One of the most notable features of the morning was the number of men offering convention tickets for sale. They were scattered around all the principal hotels at the hall, and on the principal streets leading to it. All of them had plenty of tickets for sale. These tickets were the balance left in the possession of the Merchants' League. The league at first put up the

A DERBY FOR HANDSPRING

AN EASY RACE FOR THE DWYER COLT AT THE GRAVESEND TRACK.

Intermission Got the Second and Hamilton II. the Third Money of the Stake—Wabasso Proved a Real Good Thing for the Opening Dash—Patrician Gave Shakespeare II. a Beating in the Run of a Mile and a Sixteenth.

It was Derby Day at the Gravesend track yesterday, but unless one studied the card carefully the casual visitor would never have noticed it. The Brooklyn Derby is really no Derby at all, as it is run over a course of a mile and a quarter instead of over the regulation distance of a mile and a half. Even had the Brooklyn Derby in past years been a race of absorbing interest, the Derby of yesterday would not have tended to arouse general interest, as, when it came to the racing, it was clear that there was but one horse in the race, and that Handspring would win as he pleased, unless some accident should happen to him. The accident did not happen, and Handspring, allowed to romp along at his own gait, was never even reached at any part of the journey.

For very nearly a mile Intermission was ridden under such a choking hold that she was compelled to keep her mouth wide open while fighting for her head. At the head of the stretch Taral sent Hamilton up from the rear to give fight to Intermission for the place. At the same time Sloane released his hold on the filly and she went away from Hamilton just as easily as Handspring went away from her when Clayton gave him a couple of digs with his spurs.

Wabasso proved to be just as good a thing for the opening dash of five furlongs for maidden two-year-olds as his owner thought. A select few backed the horse down from 8 to 1 at the opening until he went to the post favorite over Flying Squadron. The two had the race between them all the way, Wabasso jumping out in front to a good start and holding the lead from first to last, in spite of all Doggett's efforts on the Keene filly.

Buckrene and Hampipe raced themselves almost to a standstill in front of the field in the race at a mile and a sixteenth. Hewitt was content to wait in third place with Merry Prince until the head of the stretch was reached, with Sir Dixon, Jr., waiting on Long Beach. Directly the stretch was reached, Hewitt gave Merry Prince his head and he rushed to the front and won handily by a length and a half from Hornpipe.

Eight runners were in the six-furlong handicap, for which Glenmoyne was made a strong favorite. The start was a staggering one, Agitator getting the worst of it. Lustre was in front for five of the six furlongs, with Hurlingham close up. When the stretch was reached there was a general closing up, in which Lustre was joined by both Glenmoyne and Agitator, both of which came from the rear with a great burst of speed. Lustre died away to nothing at the end and Glenmoyne won by a length and a half from Agitator. The race was a hot one in the early part, the quarter being run in 0:23½, and the half in 0:46½.

After the Derby there was a scramble at five and a half furlongs for a batch of two-year-olds, for which Depensier was made the favorite. He cut up so badly as to kill any chance he had of winning, and caused a delay of a full half hour at the post. When they did get off, Keefe shot Her Own out to the front and opened up such a big lead that the rest of the field could never catch her, and she won by a half dozen lengths.

A handicap at a mile and a sixteenth, which wound up the sport, made a lively betting event. Septour and Shakespeare II. were always the favorites, but neither came to the front to reward their backers, the race going to Patrician, who, it was said, "would not do well on the track because it was cuppy." He did well enough to beat Shakespeare II. a neck, the latter under a hard drive, while Clayton was taking things very easily on Patrician. Septour came fast at the end, but the best he could do was to run third.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs; for maiden two-year-olds. Time—1:03.

1—Wabasso, William Walker's b. g., by Eothen-Pearl Finger, 109 pounds, 5 to 2 and even money .....(Hamilton)
2—Flying Squadron, J. R. & F. P. Keene's ch. f., 110, 4 to 1 and 7 to 5 .....(Doggett)
3—Silver Brook, Oneida Stable's b. c., 110, 20 to 1 .....(Sloane)

Won by two lengths; five lengths between second and third.

Collateral, 100, 8 to 1, (Hill;) Bragalone, 112, 20 to 1, (Keefe;) Talisman, 112, 5 to 1, (Littlefield;) Devil's Dream, 112, 4 to 1, (Taral;) Wayout, 109, 25 to 1, (Healey;) Inspirer, 112, 8 to 1, (Ballard;) Bronx, 112, 15 to 1, (Clayton;) Knight of the Garter, 112, 10 to 1, (Griffin,) and Hilou, 112, 30 to 1, also ran and finished as named.

SECOND RACE.—The Myrtle Stakes, of $2,000; for three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:49.

1—Merry Prince, Blemton Stable's ch. c., 3 years, by Prince Royal-Merry Nelly, 110 to 1 and 5 to 2 .....(Hewitt)
2—Hornpipe, W. Lakeland's b. h., 5, 106, 7 to 10 and out .....(Hamilton)
3—Sir Dixon, Jr., F. Burley's gr. c., 4, 97, 10 to 1 .....(Sloane)

Won easily by two lengths; a length between second and third.

Buckrene, 5, 101, 4 to 1, (Lavele,) and Long Beach, 7, 109, 8 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished as named.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs; handicap. Time—1:15¼.

1—Glenmoyne, J. W. Rogers's ch. g., 6 years, by Glenelg-Moyne, 123 pounds, 9 to 10 and 1 to 3 .....(Griffin)
2—Agitator, J. McCormick's ch. c., 4, 121, 5 to 2 and 3 to 5 .....(Taral)
3—Runaway, F. L. Parker's blk. h., 5, 106, 25 to 1 .....(Healey)

Won by a length and a half; two lengths between second and third.

Harrington, 5, 113, 7 to 1, (Doggett;) Lustre, 6, 108, 12 to 1, (Hamilton;) Tremargo, 3, 97, 20 to 1, (Gifford;) Hurlingham, 98, 30 to 1, (Keefe,) and Mrs. Stuart, 4, 100, 40 to 1, (Powers,) also ran and finished as named.

FOURTH RACE.—Brooklyn Derby of $10,000; for three-year-olds. One mile and a quarter. Time—2:10¼.

1—Handspring, P. J. Dwyer's ch. c., by Hanover-My Favorite, 122 pounds, 8 to 10 and out .....(Doggett)
2—Intermission, J. E. McDonald's b. f., 117, 10 to 1 and 4 to 5 .....(Sloane)
3—Hamilton II., Marcus Daly's blk. c., 122, 8 to 1 and even money .....(Taral)

Won by three lengths; two lengths between second and third.

Bonaparte, 122, 25 to 1, (Littlefield,) also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. For two-year-olds; selling allowances. Time—1:10½.

1—Her Own, Mrs. W. C. Daly's br. f., by Gallorette-Queen's Own, 97 pounds, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1 .....(Keefe)
2—Gee Gee, Stockwell Stable's b. c., 103, 5 to 1 and 9 to 5 .....(Hill)
3—Rifler, E. Peter's b. c., 109, 5 to 1 .....(Doggett)

Won by five lengths; three lengths between second and third.

Edna D., 100, 15 to 1, (Coylie;) Depensier, 98, 9 to 5, (Sloane;) One Chance, 95, 8 to 1, (Powers;) Convention, 95, 30 to 1, (O'Donnell;) Passover, 108, 6 to 1, (Hart,) and Aquippa, 110, 20 to 1, (Sheedy,) also ran and finished as named.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:49½.

1—Patrician, P. J. Dwyer's b. h., 5 years, by St. Blaise-Peeress, 119 pounds, 5 to 1 and 8 to 5 .....(Clayton)
2—Shakespeare II., C. Fleischmann & Son's ch. c., 3, 119, 3 to 1 and even money .....(Taral)
3—Septour, R. Boyle's b. g., 3, 100, 13 to 5 .....(Doggett)

Won by a neck; three lengths between second and third.

Emma C., 4, 114, 7 to 1, (Hamilton;) Chugnut, 3, 95, 12 to 1, (Powers;) The Swain, 4, 115, 10 to 1, (Littlefield;) Paladin, 4, 116, 5 to 1, (Griffin,) and Captain T., 6, 94, 15 to 1, (O'Leary,) also ran and finished as named.

Another Bicycle Carnival.

A three days' bicycle carnival is contemplated by a party of Brooklyn enthusiasts. If the affair takes place, it will precede the opening of the return path on the Ocean Parkway on the 27th. Races, trick riding, fancy dress parades, &c., will make up the programme.

Diamond Ring for Time Prize.

The preparations for the twenty-five-mile handicap on the Merrick Road on July 4 give evidence that the event will be of considerable importance. A large entry list is assured, and the prizes will be of special value. The first time prize will be a diamond ring valued at $100. The officials for the race will be appointed at a meeting on Friday evening.

Finals in Amateur Boxing.

To-night the final bouts of the Amateur Athletic Union boxing and wrestling championships will be decided in Madison Square Garden, and the athletic clubs of this city are very much interested as to the outcome of the bout between "Doc" Schweiger and Joseph P. Knipe of the New Manhattan Athletic Club. Knipe and Schwegler are undoubtedly the best men in the amateur class. The Boxing Committee wish it distinctly understood that when the men are weighed in to-night, they cannot leave the building, as the delay on Monday night was due to the fact that they went out after weighing in to get their dinners. If they want anything to eat after weighing in, they had better bring it with them, otherwise they will have to go hungry. The bouts to-night will last at least four hours. The admission fee is from 50 cents to $1.50.

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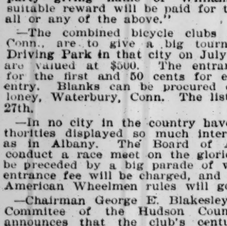

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GOTHAM, $40.00 and $50.00

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Minute Repair Kits, value $1.00.. 75 cts.
Toe Clips, value 25 cts..... 10 cts.
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FISHING TACKLE OF ALL KINDS AT BOTTOM PRICES.

Schoverling, Daly & Gales, 302 BROADWAY.

COOPER'S FAST HALF MILE.

Beat Bald in a Lively Race at the Utica State Meet.

UTICA, N. Y., June 16.—The Spring race meet of the New-York State Division, League of American Wheelmen, closed at the Utica Park to-day. Fifteen hundred persons attended. There was a short shower during the early afternoon, but the track was left in perfect condition. The great event of the day was the half mile open, professional. "Tom" Cooper won his heat in 1:06, with Bald a close second. Sanger was an easy third in the first heat. The others who qualified were Charles Werwick, Buffalo; Harley Davidson, Brantford, Ontario; L. A. Callahan, Buffalo; Conn Baker, Columbus, Ohio, and F. H. Allen, Syracuse.

The final was paced by a tandem. It was Cooper's race throughout, but Bald made a great spurt at the finish, following the winner across the tape a length behind. The time was 0:59 3-5, breaking the track record for the distance and giving the 1895 Class B competition record made by Charles Murphy a close rub. The New-York Athletic Club team divided the amateur prizes with the Syracuse riders. William Randall of Rochester, paced by a tandem, rode a half mile in 0:57.

L. H. Tucker of Syracuse, paced by a tandem, rode a half mile in 0:59. The summaries:

One-Mile Open, Amateur.—I. A. Powell, New-York, won; F. F. Goodman, New-York, second; J. Fred Barry, Syracuse, third. Time—2:38 3-5.

One-Half Mile, Open, Professional.—"Tom" Cooper, Detroit, won; E. C. Bald, Buffalo, second; L. A. Callahan and Charles Werwick, Buffalo, tied for third. Time—0:59 3-5, breaking the track competition record.

One-Mile State Championship, Amateur.—F. F. Goodman, New-York, won; I. A. Powell, New-York, second; C. L. Henshaw, Brooklyn, third. Time—2:10.

Two-Mile Handicap; Professional.—P. J. Berlo, Boston, (75 yards,) won; Conn Baker, Columbus, Ohio, (100 yards,) second; W. J. Helfert, Utica, (115 yards,) and C. H. Callahan, Buffalo, (100 yards,) third. Time—4:16 1-5.

Five-Mile State Championship, Amateur.—J. Fred Barry, Syracuse, won; I. A. Powell, New-York, second; F. F. Goodman, New-York, third. Time—11:41 1-5. Best previously accepted record, 11:49 1-5.

One-Mile Handicap; Amateur.—F. F. Goodman, New-York, (scratch,) won; H. G. Espenheim, Syracuse, (100 yards,) second; C. O. Ogden, Binghamton, (120 yards,) third. Time—2:13 4-5.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—The Waltham Manufacturing Company, from its local office, at 240 Broadway, gives notice of stolen wheels as follows: "From our branch at 1,790 Broadway, New-York City, on May 11, a man's Orient cycle, No. 2,143, 1896 model ,25-inch frame, Vim tires, mahogany finished rims, 68½ gear, Hunt saddle, adjustable pedals and Universal bars, small blue Orient name plate. Also man's Orient, No. 3,080, 1896 model, 27-inch frame, Vim tires, Hunt saddle, adjustable pedals, and Universal bars. These wheels were stolen by Mortimer Bell, a mechanical draughtsman of New-York City. From our branch at Newark, N. J., an Acme cycle, men's pattern, No. 1,780, 24-inch frame, 64 gear, (7x16 sprockets.) Stolen by party giving name as George Morton, Newark. From Schmidt & Son, Orange, on June 8, Orient, No. 2,224, 1896 model, with 1895 front wheel having a small hub, reversible bars, Sager pneumatic saddle, discolored, adjustable rat-trap pedals, diamond A tires, ball missing from crank hanger oiler. Stolen by party giving name of William Wright. A suitable reward will be paid for the recovery of all or any of the above."

—The combined bicycle clubs of Waterbury, Conn., are to give a big tournament at the Driving Park in that city on July 4. The prizes are valued at $500. The entrance fee is $1 for the first and 50 cents for each additional entry. Blanks can be procured of E. L. Maloney, Waterbury, Conn. The lists close on the 27th.

—In no city in the country have the city authorities displayed so much interest in cycling as in Albany. The Board of Aldermen will conduct a race meet on the glorious Fourth, to be preceded by a big parade of wheelmen. No entrance fee will be charged, and the League of American Wheelmen rules will govern.

—Chairman George E. Blakesley of the Road Committee of the Hudson County Wheelmen announces that the club's century run postponed last Sunday on account of the rain will be held next Sunday. Additional entries will be received up to Saturday evening.

—Additional delegates to the annual meeting of the New-Jersey Division on July 14 have been appointed by Chief Consul Gentle as follows: P. Anthony Brock, Jersey City; Walter Savage, Morristown, and M. B. Ruddennow, Merchantville.

—The Madison (N. J.) Wheelmen will give a fancy dress parade this evening. Prizes have been offered for the best costumes and the best decorated wheel.

—There is no ordinance restricting the speed at which cyclists may ride in New-Haven, Ansonia, and Bridgeport.

—In the new track at Pleasure Beach, Bridgeport, Conn., has one of the best speed grounds in New-England.

BICYCLES.

"The ballots received by The Evening Telegram in the great bicycle contest have been counted, and according to their verdict the 'COLUMBIA' is out and away the most popular wheel made in America."

—New York Evening Telegram, June 10.

New York Branch, 12 Warron Street.
Metropolitan Bicycling Co., Boulevard and 60th Street.
Fifth Avenue Salesroom, 306 Fifth Ave., (near 31st St.)

There Seems to be a Demand...

For $100 Bicycles at Cut Prices. We have them.

100 BICYCLES, $40

To-day only. Call Early. Good Wheels for the price.

A large stock of Second-hand Wheels, from $10 to $50, including Columbias, Ramblers, Gendrons, Olympics, etc.

When purchasing a bicycle insist upon it being fitted with the Christy Anatomical Saddle. No dealer will lose a sale on account of your preference and you are sure to have the perfect saddle. Bicycle Sundries of every description at cut prices.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS., 126, 128, 130 Nassau Street.

LYNDHURST and CRAWFORD. BICYCLES.
Old wheels taken in exchange and for sale.
DURANT, McLEAN & CO., 299 Broadway.

THE TURF.

Brooklyn Jockey Club

SPRING MEETING.

SIX RACES TO-DAY at 2:30 o'clock.

Special trains, via L. I. R. R., direct to Grand Stand. From 34th St., E. R., N. Y., leave at 12:40, 1:00, (Parlor Car,) 1:20 P. M. From foot Whitehall St., N. Y., half hourly from 11:10 A. M. to 1:10, 1:30.

From Brooklyn Bridge, via 5th Av. Elevated without change, half hourly from 11:53 A.M.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending June 20 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship New-York,* via Southampton, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per New-York";) at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Teutonic,* via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Noordland,* via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Noordland";) at 1 PM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship American, (letters must be directed "per American.")

THURSDAY.—At 4 AM for Europe, per steamship Augusta Victoria,* via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; at 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Werkendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Werkendam.")

SATURDAY.—At 4 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Gascogne,* via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Gascogne";) at 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Spaarndam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Spaarndam";) at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II., (letters must be directed "per Kaiser Wilhelm II.";) at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Campania,* via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Furnessia,* via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Furnessia";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Thingvalla, (letters must be directed "per Thingvalla,";) at 1 PM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship Wilcannia, (letters must be directed "per Wilcannia.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matters, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take especially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. Cunard steamers on Saturday take printed matter, &c., for Great Britain and Ireland, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. American and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

WEDNESDAY.—At 11 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, via Pernambuco, Victoria, and Santos, per steamship Catania, from Baltimore, (letters must be directed "per Catania";) at 10 AM for Costa Rica, per steamship Albert Dumois, via Limon; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Andes; at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, per steamship Irrawaddy; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., per steamship Antilla, (letters must be directed "per Antilla";) at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship City of Washington, via Havana; at 1 PM for Puerto Rico direct, per steamship Arkadia, at 9 PM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Boston.

THURSDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Trinidad, per steamship Orinoco; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Niagara.

FRIDAY.—At 6:30 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Carthaginian, from Philadelphia.

SATURDAY.—At 7:30 AM for Brazil, per steamship Hevelius, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Hevelius";) at 7:30 AM for La Plata countries direct, per steamship Bellaura; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Greytown, per steamship Athos, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Athos";) at 10 AM for Mexico, per steamship C. Condal, via Progreso and Vera Cruz, (letters must be directed "per C. Condal";) at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Allianca, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Allianca";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpan, and Yucatan, per steamship Vigilancia, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Vigilancia";) at 1:30 PM for Brazil direct and for La Plata countries, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, per steamship Asiatic Prince, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Asiatic Prince";) at 3 PM for Bluefields, per steamer from New-Orleans.

SUNDAY.—At 6 AM for Barbados direct, also North Brazil, via Para and Manaos, per steamship Fluminense, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Fluminense.")

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed, are dispatched by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan (per steamship City of Rio Janerio from San Francisco) close here daily up to June 18 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 220 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM for on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily at 6:30 PM June 29 and up to July 7 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tronic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 24 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 5 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., June 12, 1896.

1,000 NEW BICYCLES, $35.

GUARANTEED GOODS.
500 New Boys' Wheels, $19 up.
750 SECOND-HAND MACHINES, $7 UP.
Liberty $22, Falcon $25, Crescent $25.
Victor $10, Columbia $10, Raleigh 22.
Tourist $19, Imperial $23, Ormonde $19.
Carrier Tricycle $49; foot pumps 50c.
ALSO NORWOOD, LIBERTY, HUMBER.
STOCKTONS, ERIES, GENDRONS, RELIANCE, AT REDUCED RATES.
We exchange Your Old Bicycle.

Nonpareil Co., 10 Barclay St., Near Broadway, in Basement.

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Wednesdays and Saturdays.

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

HOTEL POCKET GUIDE GRATIS. The Hotel Tariff Bureau, 63 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. 96 Regent St., London. 248 Rue de Rivoli, Paris.

a. p. means American plan; e. p., European.

Minimum Rates Quoted.

Albany, N. Y. Stanwix Hall, e. p., $1, a. p., $3.
Asbury Park, N. J. Coleman House, a. p., $4
do Hotel Brunswick, now open, a. p., $3 to $5
do West End Hotel, open June 20, a. p., $4
do .....Hotel Columbia, a. p., $3 to $5
do .....Ocean Hotel, a. p., $3 to $5
do .....Hotel Lafayette, a. p., $3 up
Atlantic City, N. J. The Rudolf, e. & a. p., $3.50
Leading Hotel; directly on beach; grand sea view.
Atlantic City, N. J. Garden Hotel, a. p. $2 up
Most magnificent Hotel on Atlantic Coast.
Baltimore, Md. The Carrollton, a. p., $3 up
Belmar, N. J. Hotel Columbia (open) a. p. $3 to $5
Boston, Mass. Copley Sq. Hotel, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $3.50
do .....American House, e. p., $1 up
Brooklyn, N. Y. .....Mansion House, a. p., $3
do (L. W. Blake) Clarendon Hotel, e. p. $1.50
do (S. E. Bates).....Margaret, a. p., $3 up
do .....Pierrepont House, e. p., $1
Buffalo, N. Y. The Iroquois, e. p., $1.50, a. p. $4
do ....Niagara Hotel, a. p., $3 to $5
Cape May, N. J. Stockton, e. p. $1, a. p. $3 up
do .....Marine Villa, a. p., $3 to $4
Chicago, Ill., ...Victoria Hotel, a. p. $3 to $5
Cincinnati, O. Grand Hotel, e.p. $1.50, a.p., $3
Cold Spring Harbor.....The Glenada
Fisher's Island, N. Y. Munnatauket, a.p., $3.50
Garden City, L. I., 50 minutes from New-York.
Garden City Hotel open all year, a. p., $4
Jersey City, N. J. Hotel Washington, e.p., $1.50
Lake George, N. Y. Lake House, a. p., $3.50
do ....Marion House, a. p., $3 up
do Hundred Island House, a. p., $3
Leamington, Eng. Manor House, e. p., $1.50
Liverpool, Eng. .....Compton Hotel. a. p., $3
London, Eng. .....Hotel Cecil, e. p., $2
do (Jermyn St.). The Brunswick, e., $1.50
do (Regent St.). The Langham, e. p., $2
do .....Hotel Metropole, e. p., $2
Long Branch, N. J. U.S. Hotel, a.p., $3 to $3.50
do .....Atlantic Hotel, a. p., $3
Malvern, Eng. The Abbey Hotel, (golf,) a.p., $4
Middletown Spr'gs, Vt. The Montvert, a.p., $4
Milwaukee, Wis. Hotel Pfister, ep. $1.50, ap. $3.50
Narragansett Pier, R. I. New Mathewson, a. $5
do .....The Rockingham, a. p., $5
do ..Gladstone & Columbus, a. p., $4 to $6
do .....The Massasoit, a. p., $3 to $4
do .....Revere House, a. p., $3 & $3.50
New-Haven, Conn. Hotel Majestic, a. p., $3 up
New; Palatial; Roof Garden Concerts.
New-London, Conn. Crocker House, a.p., $3.50
do (Eastern P't) Fort Griswold House, ap. $4
Newport. (W. Leland, Jr.). Ocean House, a.p., $5
do .....New Cliff Hotel, a. p., $6
do (W. S. O'Brien)..Perry House, a. p., $3
do .....Hotel Aquidneck, a. p., $2 to $4
New-York. .....The Brunswick, e. p., $2
do .....The Buckingham, e. p., $2
do .....The Fifth Avenue, a. p., $5
do .....Hotel Gerlach, e. p., $2
do .....The Majestic, e. p., $2
do .....Hotel Netherland, e. p. $2, a. p. $5
do .....The Plaza Hotel, e. p. $2, a. p. $5
do (W. F. Leland)..Windsor, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $4
do .....The Gerard, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $3 to $4
do (L. L. Todd) Marlborough, e.p. $1.50, a.p., $3.50
do (L. L. Todd) Vendome, a. p. $3.50, e. p. $1.50
do (N.B.Barry). New St. Cloud Hotel, e. p., $1.50
do .....The St. Denis, e. p., $1.50 up
do (W. Johnson Quinn). Empire, a. p. $3, e. p. $1
do (E. 11th St.)....Albert-St. Stephen, e. p., $1
do (B'way & 27th) The Metropolitan, e.p. $1 up
do (59th St.).....Hotel Pomeroy, e. p., $1 up
do (C. L. Briggs)....Clarendon, a. p., $3.50 up
do .....Westminster Hotel, a. p., $3.50
Niagara Falls, N. Y. Cataract House, a.p., $4
Ocean City, N. J. Hotel Brighton, a. p., $2.50 up
Ocean City, Md. ....Atlantic Hotel, a. p., $3 up
Ocean Grove, N. J. The Arlington, a. p., $3 up
Paris, France.....Hotel Continental, a. p., $5
do .....Grand Hotel, a. p., $5
Philadelphia....Hotel Continental, a. p., $3
do ..The New Lafayette, ep. $1, ap. $3
do .....The New Walton, e. p., $2
do .....The Aldine, a. p., $3.50
Providence, R. I. The Narragansett, a.p., $3-$5
Richmond, Va. ....The Jefferson, a. p., $5 up
Rochester, N. Y. The Livingston, a. p., $2.50
do ..New Osburn House, a. p. $2.50
Saratoga Springs, Grand Union H. a p. $4 up
do United States Hotel, ap. $5
Sausalito, Cal. ....El Monte Hotel, e. p., $1.50
Saybrook Point, Conn. Fenwick Hall, a.p. $3
Seabright, N. J. .....Seabright Inn, a. p., $4
Spring Lake B'h, N. J. Monmouth H'e op. Je 20
St. Louis, Mo., (Firep'f) Southern Htl, ap. $3 to $5
do (Fire-proof)..The St. Nicholas, e.p., $2
Thousand Islands, N. Y. Murray Hill, a.p. $4
Washington, D. C. ....Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do Hotel Normandie, e. p. $2, a. p. $5
do .....The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,269 Broadway, 32d Street. Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.

DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW-YORK" and "ALBANY" Daily except Sunday.

Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex).8 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier.....9 "

For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson.

BOSTON & NEW-ENGLAND POINTS. VIA SOUND LINES.

NORWICH LINE, via New-London, from Pier 40 N. R., next Desbrosses St., week days only, at 5:30 P. M.

FALL RIVER LINE, via Newport and Fall River, from Pier 18 N. R., foot Murray St., week days and Sundays, at 5:30 P. M.

STONINGTON LINE, via Stonington, leave Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 6 P. M.

PROVIDENCE LINE.

FOR BOSTON, WORCESTER, the NORTH and EAST. The Connecticut and Massachusetts leave NEW PIER 36 N. R., one block over Canal St., at 5:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday. Full night's rest; shortest rail ride. FINE ORCHESTRA on each steamer.

ALBANY BOATS. PEOPLE'S LINE.

The Popular Steamers DREW and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sunday excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell. DAILY, (EXCEPT SUNDAYS,)

Leaves Desbrosses St. 3:15 P.M.; Sat's, 1:45 P.M. Leaves West 22d St. 3:30 P. M.; Sat's, 2 P. M. For CRANSTON'S, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW-HAMBURGH, MILTON, PO'KEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Catskill Evening Line from foot of Christopher St., N. R., every week day at 6 P. M., and West 133d St., 6:30, connecting at Catskill with mountain trains; good accommodation for horses and carriages; bicycles free; send to pier or to Catskill for descriptive folder.

NEW-HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight; Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight, arriving in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

RAMSDELL LINE.—Steamers leave Pier 24 N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, and Newburg; week days, 5 P. M.; Sundays, 9 A. M.; 133d St., N. R., 9:25 A. M.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS, FROM foot of Christopher St., N. R., every week day at 6 P. M., and West 133d St., 6:30, connecting with B. & A. R. R. at Hudson.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD. FROM NEW-YORK.

SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN. FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cab., $90 & upward; II. cab., $60; round trip, $110.
Trave, Tu., Je 23, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., Jy 7, 10 AM
Aller, Sat., Je 27, 10 AM | Havel, Tu., Jy 14, 10 AM
Spree, Th., Je 30, 10 AM | Trave, Tu., Jy 21, 10 AM

CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.
Saale, Sat., Jy 11, 10 AM | Aller, Sat., Jy 25, 10 AM
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen or London, or Havre.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE. TO GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Kaiser, June 20, 10 AM | Ems, July 4, 10 AM
Werra, June 27, 10 AM | Ems, July 11, 10 AM

ORELLI & CO., Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS.
Line from New-York to Plymouth (London,) Cherbourg, Paris, & Hamburg
A. Victoria, Je. 18, 7 AM | Columbia, July 2, 5 AM
F. Bismarck, Je 25, 11 AM | Normannia, Jy 9, 10 AM
I. Cab., $95 and upward; II. Cab., $50 & upward.
PLYMOUTH-LONDON, 4½ h. Free of Charge by Special Train. CHERBOURG, PARIS, 6½ h.
HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE, 37 Broadway, New-York.

American Line.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing at 10 A. M.

NEW-YORK....June 17 | ST. PAUL .....July 1
ST. LOUIS.....June 24 | PARIS.....July 4
OHIO.....June 27 | NEW-YORK.....July 8

Red Star Line to Antwerp.
Sailing Every Wednesday.

No'rdland, June 17, Noon | Kensington, July 1, 2 PM
Friesland, June 24, Noon | Vaderl'd, July 8, Noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.
LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon, Sat., June 20, 7 A. M.
LA BRETAGNE, Rupé, Sat., June 27, Noon.
Parlor-seat and buffet smoking car attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa;) seats $1.00 extra.

Cruise to the Land of the Midnight Sun. The Fjords and Glaciers of Norway, and the North Cape.

With side trips to the interior and adjacent islands, by the magnificent steamer "General Chanzy" of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, sailing from HAVRE July 5th, stopping at DOVER, ENGLAND, for passengers, and returning by way of LEITH, EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND, with side trips through the Caledonian Canal, visiting the Lakes, stopping at Glasgow and Edinbur

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Baltimore and Ohio's Alleged Rate Cutting—Reports Discredited Here.

The stories that have been telegraphed from Chicago within the last few days regarding an alleged cutting of east-bound grain rates by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and two other lines are regarded with incredulity by Eastern railroad men. Following is a sample of the dispatches recently sent out of Chicago:

"The Baltimore and Ohio having already captured most of the grain in sight, and what it did not get hold of having been secured by the Lake Shore and Nickel Plate, it now remains to be seen how this violation of the declared impregnable joint traffic agreement will be taken by the infallible New-York rulers of this combine. Will the three guilty roads be fined $5,000 each, and if so, will the fines be paid?"

Persons in this city closely identified with the management of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, as well as with the reorganization plans, declare that the reports of rate cutting, so far as that road is concerned, are not true.

Nathan Guilford, General Traffic Manager of the New-York Central, said yesterday that, so far as he knew, east-bound rates were being well maintained. He had not seen any evidence of rate cutting on the part of the Baltimore and Ohio.

The daily receipts of grain, in bushels, at the ports of New-York and Baltimore, respectively, from June 4 to June 11, inclusive, were as follows:

	New-York.	Baltimore.
June 4	354,276	57,432
June 5	338,000	38,140
June 6	399,500	43,032
June 8	713,525	28,609
June 10	841,375	33,397
June 11	808,800	14,488

These figures certainly do not indicate that Baltimore has been getting a very large proportion of the grain brought to the Atlantic seaboard recently.

East-Bound Differentials.

The subject of east-bound differentials will be taken up by the Board of Managers of the Joint Traffic Association to-morrow, and parties interested will have an opportunity of being heard. The following are on the list: East-bound differentials from St. Louis, Cincinnati, Dayton, and Louisville to Eastern cities, application of Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Road. East-bound differentials from Cincinnati and Dayton to New-York, application of the Erie lines. East-bound differentials from Chicago to New-York, application of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company, Pan Handle route. East-bound differentials from St. Louis to Pittsburg, application of Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company, Big Four route. The most important of these is the new application of the Pan Handle route, in connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad, for a differential from Chicago to New-York, through Pittsburg, as against differentials now enjoyed by certain lines from Chicago to New-York through Buffalo.

Dr. Webb's New Cars.

Eight new day coaches and six new Wagner drawing room and sleeping cars have been especially constructed for Dr. W. Seward Webb, to be used in a daily through service between New-York and Montreal, over the Adirondack and St. Lawrence division of the New-York Central system. These new cars will be put on June 20, when the Summer schedule goes into effect. The new day coaches are uncommonly handsome and comfortable. They are fitted up somewhat in the Canadian style, with accommodations for first and second class passengers. The new Wagner coaches are up to the highest standard. New cars for mail and express service have also been provided.

The new link of road which Dr. Webb is building from Valley Field to Caughnawaga, in the Adirondacks, to facilitate this Montreal service, will be completed in about one month.

Respite for Brooklyn Lines.

The sale of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad and the Kings County Elevated Railroad for arrears of taxes cannot now be held until next Fall, as the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn postponed a hearing in the injunction proceedings until the October term.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—Major W. Stuart Symington, Superintendent of Lamps and Inspector and Sealer of Gas Meters, in Baltimore, has resigned, to take effect July 1. He will accept the Vice Presidency and, possibly, the general management of the Eckington and Soldiers' Home Railway Company and Belt Railway Company of Washington, D. C.

—Two of the biggest locomotives ever built at the Baldwin Locomotive Works have just been turned out for the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad. The engines are of the Vauclain compound system, and are built after the pattern of those recently constructed for the Reading Railroad's Atlantic City service.

—E. M. Laurence, who has been with the Alabama and Vicksburg Road, with headquarters in Vicksburg, has been appointed Traveling Freight Agent of the Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago Road, with headquarters in Memphis.

—Within the week ended June 13 there were received and forwarded at Indianapolis 22,152 cars, 16,162 being loaded. This shows an increase of 637 cars over the previous week.

—H. F. Garrett, formerly master mechanic of the Richmond and Danville, has been appointed to a similar position on the Southern Railway in Birmingham.

—A report comes from Washington that Second Vice President Baldwin of the Southern Railway is soon to take charge of the traffic department.

—Reports from Texas received by the Cotton Belt freight traffic department indicate that the cotton and corn crop on the line will be large.

—Leroy Tucker, formerly with the Wabash Railway, has been appointed Passenger Agent of the Great Northern in Detroit.

—J. B. Ryan has been appointed trainmaster of the Chicago Division of the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville Railroad.

—J. W. Nokely has been appointed Traveling Auditor of the Chesapeake and Ohio, with headquarters in Richmond, Va.

—A decision affirming the legality of carservice charges has recently been rendered by the State Court in Missouri.

—An entrance to the Union Station in Toledo has been secured by the Toledo and Ohio Central Railroad.

WOULD NOT GO WITH HER UNCLE.

Winnie Osborne Locked Up to Await Requisition Papers.

Winnie Osborne of Oakland City, Ind., who was arrested for robbing her father of $500, met her uncle, Charles H. Osborne, a school teacher of Huntingburg, Ind., in Magistrate Kudlich's private office, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday. Her uncle had a power of attorney from her father.

Winnie refused to go with her uncle, and declared that the $400 she still had remaining when arrested belongs to herself, and had been given by her to the young man who accompanied her East.

As Winnie remained obdurate, she was locked up, and will have to await the arrival of requisition papers. She still wears the bridal costume which she wore when arrested. She says she will never be taken back alive.

Nearly Five Miles of Steel Cable.

The new cable which is to be used on the Third Avenue line and which arrived at Corlears Hook Monday will soon be moved to the Bayard Street power house. The cable, which is the longest of its kind ever made, is 25,000 feet in length and weighs more than 40 tons. A foot of the cable weighs not far from three and one-half pounds. In spite of the length and weight of the cable, no difficulty in moving it is expected. A workman in charge told a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday that its transportation would not take more than half an hour. The cable was made of tempered steel by Roebling's Sons & Co. of Trenton, and was brought to Jersey City on a flat car, then lowered to a railroad lighter, and moved to Corlears Hook.

Many Friends at Their Wedding.

George Selick and Catharine Hasler were married last night at the German Evangelical Church, 141 East Houston Street. The wedding was of more than usual interest to the members of the church, for both bride and bridegroom have been active church workers. The bridegroom's father, Charles H. Selick is one of the oldest members, and his sister, Mrs. Julius Lohr, went from the church to be a missionary in India. The ceremony, in the German language, was performed by the Rev. Julius W. Geyer, pastor of the church. Miss Hasler was attended by Mary Friedrich as maid of honor and by Elsa Selick as bridesmaid. After the ceremony there was a small reception at the home of the bride, 115 East Thirty-eighth Street.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, June 16—8 P. M.—Forecast for Wednesday:

NEW-ENGLAND, generally fair, with possibly light showers in western portions of Connecticut and Massachusetts, southwesterly winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, partly cloudy, slightly warmer weather, with local showers in the morning, southerly winds.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, conditions continue favorable for light showers, but the weather will be fair most of the day, warmer, southeasterly winds. NORTH CAROLINA and SOUTH CAROLINA, partly cloudy weather, with local showers, southeasterly winds. GEORGIA, partly cloudy weather, probably local showers in eastern and extreme northern portions, southerly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, local showers, southeasterly winds. ALABAMA and MISSISSIPPI, generally fair, with probably local showers in extreme northern portions, easterly to southerly winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, fair, southerly winds. LOUISIANA, generally fair, but local thunderstorms in extreme northern portion, easterly to southerly winds. EASTERN TEXAS, fair, southeasterly winds. WESTERN TEXAS, fair, warmer, southerly winds. NEW-MEXICO, fair, southerly winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, generally fair, warmer, southerly winds. ARKANSAS, fair, except in southeast portion local showers, variable winds. TENNESSEE, partly cloudy weather, probably local showers, warmer, easterly winds. KENTUCKY, fair, preceded by local showers in western portion, easterly winds. WEST VIRGINIA, local showers, followed by fair weather, warmer, winds shifting to southerly.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, generally fair, possibly light local showers on the lakes, light to fresh easterly winds. WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA and OHIO, generally fair, preceded by showers in southern portions, warmer, light to fresh easterly winds. INDIANA and ILLINOIS, generally fair, but conditions are favorable for light local showers, warmer in northern portion, easterly to southerly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, fair, warmer, light southeasterly winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, fair, warmer, light southerly winds. WISCONSIN, generally fair, light southeasterly winds. MISSOURI and IOWA, generally fair, but conditions are favorable for light local showers, warmer in eastern portion, easterly to southerly winds. MINNESOTA, generally fair, southerly winds.

KANSAS and NEBRASKA, generally fair, except possibly light local showers in eastern portion, variable winds. COLORADO, fair, except in southern portion, local thunderstorms, northerly winds. SOUTH DAKOTA, generally fair, warmer in western portion, variable winds. NORTH DAKOTA, generally fair, variable winds. WYOMING, fair, warmer, northerly winds, becoming variable. MONTANA, fair, cooler in northern portion, westerly winds.

The barometer has fallen slowly in all districts except the Northwest, and risen slightly over Eastern Montana, and fallen rapidly during the day to the northwest of Montana. The barometer continues relatively high on the Middle Atlantic and New-England coasts, and low over Arizona and north of Montana.

It is slightly warmer in the Ohio Valley, New-England, and in the extreme Northwest, and slightly cooler in the Southwest and Upper Mississippi Valley. Light showers have prevailed during the day in the Middle Atlantic States, the Upper Ohio Valley, the lower Lake regions, and Tennessee, but fair weather continues in the Gulf States, the upper lake region, the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys.

Showers and partly cloudy weather will continue on the Atlantic coast south of New-York. Partly cloudy weather will prevail in the central valleys and upper lake regions, with conditions favorable for local rains in the Central Mississippi Valley. Generally fair weather will continue in the Gulf States.

BOARDERS WANTED.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

31st ST., 7 EAST.—Handsome, cool rooms; families or bachelors; excellent table and attendance; central location.

34 WEST 32d ST.—Handsomely furnished suite, with bath; large and small rooms; board optional; references exchanged.

70th ST., 118 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished; second-story front; excellent board; references; transients taken.

103 WEST 48th ST.—Hall room; southern exposure; strictly first-class table; large room later; good closets.

BOARD.—170 Remsen St., 262 and 280 Henry St., between Joralemon and State, Brooklyn Heights. Handsomely furnished rooms; first-class table and attendance; dining room on parlor floor; reference required; houses under same management.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

14 WEST 33d ST.—Second floor; finely furnished suites, with private baths; single rooms; transient or permanent; references.

36th ST., 55 WEST.—Newly and daintily furnished rooms for gentlemen only; with or without private bath.

53d ST., 50 WEST.—Large, cool rooms, with or without private bath.

250 WEST 72d ST.—Pleasant, cool Summer home; near Riverside and Central Parks.

366 LEXINGTON AV.—Newly furnished; large; small; between 40th and 41st Sts.; elegant neighborhood; terms reasonable.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Summer in the Country

Are you looking for some place which combines Health, Pleasure, Economy?

If so, send 6 cents for postage, or call and get **free** at offices below the illustrated book, "Summer Homes." It gives list of hotels, farm and boarding houses, with

BOARD AT $5 PER WEEK

and upward, in Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, on the main line and branches of the New-York, Ontario and Western Railway; 2,000 feet above the sea; location, prices, fare, &c., all in it. In New-York, at No. 2 Battery Place, 165, 171, 377, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 787 6th Av., 134 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., 92 East 14th St., and 13 Astor Place. Ticket Offices, foot of Franklin and West 42d Sts.; in Brooklyn, 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, "Eagle" office, 249 Manhattan Av., Greenpoint. **ILLUSTRATED HOMES,** containing half-tone reproductions from photographs of 535 of the hotels, farm and boarding houses advertised in "Summer Homes," can be purchased of any ticket agent; price, 25c. J. C. Anderson, General Passenger Agent, 56 Beaver St., N. Y.

NEW-YORK—Long Island.

Manhattan Beach.
MANHATTAN HOTEL
NOW OPEN.

SEE TIME TABLE, EXCURSION COLUMN.

Oriental Hotel opens June 20. Address Manhattan Beach Hotel and Land Company, 192 Broadway, N. Y.

THE ARGYLE, BABYLON, L. I.,

36 miles from New-York.

THE MASSAPEQUA, MASSAPEQUA, L. I.,

26 miles from New-York.
Both hotels on GREAT SOUTH BAY.
Steamer runs daily between the hotels.
Season opens June 20th.
E. H. ROGERS, Jr.
N. Y. office, MARLBOROUGH HOTEL.

MANHANSET

House and cottages, Shelter Island, L. I., N. Y., will open June 25. The New-York office is open daily, 2 to 5 P. M., at 23 Union Square, where applications will be received. Telephone, 16th St., 1,277. Send for illustrated pamphlet. H. D. W. LAWSON, formerly of Murray Hill Hotel, Manager.

HOTEL NEW POINT,

AMITYVILLE, L. I., 30 miles from New-York. Opens June 20th. Handsomest and coolest hotel on Great South Bay FACING THE OCEAN; LARGE ADDITION HAS RECENTLY BEEN ERECTED; rooms with private baths; electric lights. SPECIAL RATES FOR YOUNG MEN. Good roads for bicycling, man in attendance; accommodations for 40 horses. Terms reasonable. E. HATHAWAY,
at Times Bldg., N. Y., Wednesday, (Room 47.)

THE EDGEMERE,

Edgemere, L. I., near Arverne; new Summer resort; 16 miles from city; new hotel; magnificently furnished; all modern improvements; two hundred rooms; fifty private baths; surf and still-water bathing, boating, and fishing; opens June 10th; three furnished cottages. Applications for rooms can be made at Gilsey House, N. Y.
J. H. BRESLIN.

SUMMER HOMES ON LONG ISLAND.

"Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application, at 113, 192, 960, and 1,313 Broadway, New-York; at 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn Eagle Summer Bureau, and Flatbush Av. Station, L. I. R. R., Brooklyn; or send two (2) cents in stamps to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager, L. I. R. R., Long Island City, New-York.

SHELTER ISLAND HEIGHTS.
PROSPECT HOUSE

Opens Thursday, June 25. For particulars and circulars address D. P. HATHAWAY, Room 1,521 Havemeyer Building, Cortlandt St., N. Y.

NEW-YORK—Adirondacks.

THE ALGONQUIN
AND COTTAGES,

ON LOWER SARANAC LAKE.—Recent improvements include electric lighting. Open June 1st. Illustrated pamphlet and terms on application to JOHN HARDING, Algonquin, N. Y., or FRED. H. SCOFIELD, Metropolitan Building, Madison Square, N. Y.

HOTEL DEL MONTE AND COTTAGE,
Adirondack Mountains, Lower Saranac Lake, N. Y.; 1,800 feet above sea level; rooms large and light; cuisine and service first class. For descriptive circular, &c., address HUMPHREYS & WILLARD, Props.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,960 Broadway. 53d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW-YORK—Adirondacks.

WAWBEEK LODGE
Hotel and Cottages,
ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS.
OPEN JULY 1.

URIAH WELCH, Manager.
PROCTOR C. WELCH, Asst. Mgr.
WAWBEEK, FRANKLIN CO., N. Y.
N. Y. City address care Fifth Avenue Hotel.

NEW-YORK—Miscellaneous.

ST. LAWRENCE RIVER.

The CENTRAL PARK HOTEL is the most centrally located house in the 1000 Islands. Among the finest scenery, and close to the best fishing grounds on the river. Write for rates to A. K. WYLIE CO., Central Park, 1000 Islands, Jeff. Co., New-York.

DUTCHER HOUSE
AND COTTAGES. PAWLING, N. Y.

First-class accommodations; 90 minutes from Grand Central Depot, Harlem R. R., eight fast trains daily each way. Send for circular.
Address C. Y. LANSING, Manager.

1,000 ISLAND HOUSE,
ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y.

Largest hostelry on the St. Lawrence River. New management; everything first class.
H. F. INGLEHART, Prop.

CONNECTICUT.

NEW—HOTEL MAJESTIC,
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Near Yale College Campus; magnificently furnished; 200 rooms, 50 private baths, roof garden, concerts, $3.00 up; weekly, $15.00 up; boating, bathing, fishing in lakes and harbor; fine drives and parks. WM. & JOHN GAY, Proprietors.

FENWICK HALL,
ON THE SOUND, SAYBROOK POINT, CT.

Open June 15. Convenient to city. Attractive rates. Circulars, diagrams, and information 10 West 23d St., Room 46. F. L. HARRAL.

MOSS HILL VILLA, SO. NORWALK, CONN.—High elevation; fine view of Sound; boating, bathing, fishing near by; circulars on application; terms moderate. R. B. LAWRENCE, Prop.

NEW-JERSEY—Long Branch.

LONG BRANCH.
WEST END HOTEL AND COTTAGES.

COTTAGES open Thursday, June 11th.
HOTEL opens Thursday, June 25th.

New and improved toilet and bath arrangements on every floor of the hotel. Plans can be seen and engagements made at the NEW-YORK OFFICE 52 B'WAY, (Room 39.)
D. M. & W. E. HILDRETH, Proprietors.

LONG BRANCH.
UNITED STATES HOTEL.

Opens June 27. Select family and transient hotel, located on the Ocean Boulevard. Unobstructed view of the ocean. Baths and modern conveniences; private bathing grounds; reasonable rates; illustrated booklets. Address, to June 20, Mansion House, Brooklyn. J. C. VAN CLEAF, Prop.

NEW-JERSEY—Atlantic City.

San Marcos Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J.
Open all year. All conveniences; elevator; sun parlor; near the beach; $2.50 per day; elegant and modern. A. GRUBB.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
HOTEL TRAYMORE.
Appointments and service first-class.
D. S. WHITE, Jr., Proprietor.

NEW-JERSEY—Miscellaneous.

LAKE HOPATCONG.
HOTEL BRESLIN.

ONE AND ONE-HALF HOURS FROM NEW-YORK. OPEN JUNE 24TH. Electric lights throughout; elevator; bathing, boating, fishing. For illustrated circular address W. L. WALDEN, proprietor, Hotel St. Marc, 5th Av. and 39th St., N. Y. Rooms shown at the Lake Wednesday and Saturday; train, via D., L. & W. R. R., leaves 9:20 A. M. MACADAMIZED CYCLING ROADS.

ON THE OCEAN FRONT!
"The Paradise of Watering Places."
SEVEN MILES BELOW LONG BRANCH.

MONMOUTH HOUSE,
Spring Lake Beach, N. J.

Open from June 20 to October.
BENJAMIN H. YARD, Proprietor.
Write for descriptive pamphlet, containing terms and information. New-York Office, "Scofield's," Metropolitan Building, Madison Square.

Normandie-by-the-Sea.

Normandie, near Seabright, New-Jersey, fronts on the ocean and Shrewsbury River. Opens Saturday, June 20th, under the management of Ferdinand P. Earle. Trains by boat and rail stop at Normandie Station. Transient $3.50 per day and upward. Special rates for the season. House now open for inspection. Inquire for Mr. O. D. Potter.

THE BRIELLE.

A family hotel; accommodates 80 guests; on the Atlantic coast; twelve miles south of Long Branch; $8 to $12 weekly; special rates for season. For further particulars address Major G. D. RUSSELL, 170 Remsen St., Brooklyn, or BRIELLE, N. J.

THE OCTAGON,

SEABRIGHT, N. J.

The leading, largest, and best-appointed hotel at Seabright; directly on the beach.
Will open June 20th.
Address GEO. B. SANDT.

HEATH HOUSE.

SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J.
Every attraction of a mountain resort. Liberal management; popular prices; descriptive booklet on application. W. E. COLEMAN.

SEWAREN HOUSE, SEWAREN, N. J. Now open; delightfully situated on Staten Island Sound; new management; excellent appointments. G. C. AUSTIN, Proprietor.

RHODE ISLAND.

A SUMMER AT SEA.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.

OCEAN VIEW HOTEL. Opens June 27.
Overlooking the ocean; all modern appointments, including hot and cold sea-water baths, etc. Address F. C. CUNDALL, East Greenwich, R. I.
Mr. J. B. Stetson will be at Fifth Av. Hotel from June 9 with plans, etc.

VERMONT.

LAKE DUNMORE HOUSE

AND COTTAGES, SALISBURY, VT.
Open June 15 to Oct. 1. Accommodates 200. One of the most popular resorts in the Green Mountains. Every attraction. Orchestra. For circulars and information apply to F. H. SCOFIELD, Metropolitan Bldg., Madison Sq. CAPEN & PIERCE, Props.

VIRGINIA.

Warm Sulphur Springs, Bath County, Virginia, are now open for guests. For circulars and information write to EUBANK & GLOVER, Proprietors.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap, the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. **Bargains of bogus instruments** represented as genuine Steinway pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Care of Houses.

CARETAKER.—A lady wishes to recommend a reliable woman, with two quiet little daughters, to take charge of house for the Summer or longer. Advertiser, 10 West 35th St.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady going to Europe would like to find place for her chambermaid and seamstress; or would wait on lady or grown children. 32 West 76th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress in small private family; best city reference; country preferred. 339 West 49th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or to do housework in a small family; best reference. 335 East 86th St., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent, reliable girl; private family; can do sewing; best city reference. 321 Madison Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a girl to do chamberwork and assist with waiting; country or seashore; best references. B., 230 East 42d St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; city or country. Call, present employer's, at 24 West 45th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By experienced girl as chambermaid or nurse; willing to assist with both; is good plain sewer. 228 East 22d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady breaking up housekeeping wishes to secure a place for her chambermaid and waitress, (Scotch Protestant girl,) who is thoroughly competent and trustworthy; three years' city references. 349 West 50th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a French person, in a small private family, in the country; good home preferred to high wages; city reference; mountains preferred. Address for two days, L. M., Box 296 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady wishes place for her chambermaid; can highly recommend; would assist with children, sewing, or waiting; three years' reference. 116 East 87th St., Tuesday and Wednesday.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a North of Ireland Protestant girl as chambermaid; will assist with waiting; steady place preferred to wages; country; good reference. Reliable, Box 353 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl; city or country; in a private family; as chambermaid and to assist with washing; lately landed. 349 West 45th St.; ring Kernervy's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a smart girl as chambermaid, waitress, or to do housework; willing and obliging; city or country; city reference. Scott, 92 West 80th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent chambermaid to assist with other work; city or country; city reference. Call, for two days, at 231 West 16th St., third bell.

Cooks.

COOK—USEFUL MAN.—In a first-class private family's country seat by a young Swedish couple; wife as first-class cook; man is good carpenter, or, if necessary, as useful man; disengaged July 1; can furnish references. A. B., Box 338 Times, Up Town.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable girl as cook and laundress in small private family; is willing to go to country with city family; best references from last employer. 429 West 35th St.; ring bell two times.

COOK.—By competent woman as excellent cook and baker; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; best references; no cards. Call, 9 to 12, 209 East 25th St.; ring Arnold's bell.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—By two respectable women; one as first-class cook and the other as laundress; city or country; references. 1,252 3d Av.

COOK.—By reliable woman as first-class cook; will assist with coarse washing; city or country; personal city reference. C., 352 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as good plain cook and to assist with washing; has been kitchenmaid in the most select families; good reference. A. M., 105 West 17th St.

COOK.—By young woman in a first-class private family as first-class family cook in all branches; first-class baker; first-class reference; city or country. 308 West 43d St., Farley's bell.

COOK.—By young woman as good cook in private family only; country preferred; good reference; no washing; wages, $20-$25. Mrs. Wamsely, 349 West 58th St.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as cook; willing to assist with coarse washing; country preferred; best city references from present employer. 19 West 96th St.

COOK.—By competent woman as cook; thoroughly understands soups, meats, desserts; good baker; first-class city references; city or country. 509 6th Av.

COOK.—By a competent young woman as cook and laundress in private family; willing and obliging; best city reference. 533 8th Av.; ring second bell.

COOK.—By competent cook; all kinds soups, meats, desserts; breadmaker, and thoroughly understands making butter; good city reference. 201 West 46th St.

COOK.—By thoroughly competent young woman as family cook; assist with washing and ironing; small family; city reference. 310 East 31st St.

COOK, &c.—By first-class Swedish cook and laundress; best city references. Call, personally, at 228 East 32d St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; willing to go to the country; good baker; good reference. 241 East 42d St., first bell.

COOK, &c.—By respectable woman as cook and assist washing; good baker; best reference; country preferred. 500 West 49th St., top floor.

COOK.—By Frenchwoman as excellent cook for a small family in town; city reference. Adelaide, 217 West 33d St.

COOK.—Lady going abroad would like to secure situation for her cook; can recommend. 95 Madison Av.

COOK.—By first-class Frenchwoman as cook in private family; understands well all branches; best city references. 233 West 85th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in private family. Can be seen, before 12, at 22 East 49th St., present employer's.

COOK.—Family going abroad desires position for their first-class cook. Call at 138 West 77th St., present employer's.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in private family; city or country; excellent city references. 434 West 57th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; can give best city references. A. W., Room 10, 181 Waverley Place.

COOK.—By first-class cook; German, French, and American cooking; city or country; reference; no cards. 288 East 50th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in a private family; city or country; excellent city references. 434 West 57th St.

COOK.—By a middle-aged American woman as cook; city reference. 147 West 10th St.

COOK.—By a respectable girl in a private family; good reference. 32 East 30th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman to do washing and ironing or housecleaning. 237 East 45th St., third floor, back.

DAY'S WORK.—By Swedish woman to work by day or week; good laundress; any kind of work; reference. 312 East 30th St.

DAY'S WORK.—A woman would like day's work or take washing home; good reference. Mrs. Burke, 158 East 118th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Perfect fitter and draper; ladies' and misses' suits, fancy waists, skirts; remodels; reference; terms, $1.50. Miss Campbell, 1240 East 35th St.; no cards.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By a French lady; 18; knows thoroughly French, German, Italian, music; as governess to children in a refined family. Mlle. Berthe, care of Mrs. Ziegler, 28 Greenwich Av.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a thorough housekeeper in all details; would manage in a gentleman's growing family; references exchanged. Howel, Box 337, Times, Up Town.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a middle-aged woman in a respectable private family; good references. Margaret Donnelly, 328 East 36th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By French lady out of situation, care of widower's or gentleman's home. 243 East 22d St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By thoroughly competent and experienced Protestant; good hairdresser; an excellent seamstress; sew by hand and machine; understands her duties thoroughly; has best city reference from last employer. Call or address, for two days, 5 Park Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By middle-aged French maid; competent in all her duties, and dressmaker; would do work in exchange for a home for the Summer; best reference. Louise, Box 308 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—To one or two ladies by a thoroughly competent French maid; good hairdresser, dressmaker, packer; high city references. Oellod, 134 West 49th St.

LADY'S MAID.—Speaking German and English; understands her business perfectly; good seamstress, packer, and hairdresser; best city reference. 316 East 33d St.; ring twice.

LADY'S MAID.—German; speaks English and French; competent in all her duties; accustomed to travel; city reference. A. M., Box 17, 242 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By French seamstress and dressmaker; accustomed to travel; city or country; willing and obliging; first-class reference. Louise, 162 West 32d St.

LADY'S MAID.—Speaks both French and German; city references. Lucie, 152 West 25th St.

MAID, &c.—By a young Swedish girl as maid and seamstress, or to assist with light chamberwork; city reference. Call, Tuesday, 218 East 45th St.; Anderson.

MAID.—By maid who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; speaks French and German; city references. Lucie, 152 West 25th St.

MAID or NURSE.—By a refined North German, speaking French and English, as maid or nurse to growing children; good seamstress. M. P., 796 8th Av., second floor.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS, or CHAMBERMAID and and nurse.—By competent German; best references; city or country. Call, Amelia, 753 6th Av., 43d St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Excellent in all kinds of sewing and dressmaking; best city reference. 14 East 66th St., present employer's.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable woman as first-class laundress in private family; do little chamberwork; city or country; nine years' city reference. S., Box 880 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a laundress, more family washing at home; superior work; prompt and careful delivery; good references; send postal; will call. Tippett, 533 West 52d St.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady leaving town would like to place her laundress, whom she can highly recommend; city or country. 31 West 51st St., present employer's.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress in a private family, with first-class reference; city or country. 308 West 43d St.; Farley's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family; excellent references; lady can be seen. 150 West 28th St., room 8.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent laundress in private family; excellent reference from last employer; country or city. 156 West 28th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as laundress in private family; city or country; city references. N. C., Box 88, 1,242 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class, experienced young woman; private family; city or country; city references. L., Box 338 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent laundress; private family; excellent reference from last employer; country or city. 156 West 28th St., Room 8.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent young woman as laundress; good city reference. 59 East 59th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Nurses.

BABY'S NURSE.—With good city reference; is good seamstress; willing to go to country. 74 Charles St.

NURSE.—By a thorough nurse and companion with invalid lady not needing surgical treatment; willing to be useful in other duties; country preferred; accustomed to ocean travel; unquestionable reference. Sparling, 123 East 53d St.

NURSE.—By a respectable colored woman as nurse; understands the care of children from infancy; willing, obliging, and patient; sixteen years' reference from last employer. Call, Wednesday, 17th inst., 205 West 33d St.

NURSE.—By experienced and trustworthy French person; take entire charge of children or companion to an elderly lady; devoted in her duties; good seamstress; first-class family city references. A. D., 404 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—Lady desires to place a very superior infant's or young child's nurse; French; takes charge from birth; invaluable for delicate child; highly recommended. 139 East 34th St.

NURSE.—By a competent nurse, who thoroughly understands care of infant from birth; no objection to travel; first-class city reference from last employer. 85 6th Av., third bell.

NURSE.—By English Protestant woman; capable of taking full charge of infant from birth; good with bottle baby; good references. Nurse, 219 2d Av.

NURSE.—By young French girl, speaking English, as nurse to grown children and to do light chamberwork or plain sewing; city reference. I. G., 427 7th Av.

NURSE.—By a young lady as French nurse; willing and obliging; will help with light chamberwork; good reference. 247 West 29th St.; ring Dubois's bell.

NURSE.—By refined, experienced North German nurse; fluent French; best city references. M. N., 341 West 30th St.

NURSE.—As nurse to lady or gentleman; trained in massage; personal references. Care Eddy, 345 West 59th St.

NURSE.—By a competent French nurse; take care of grown children; will travel; good references. Boccard, 85 West 104th St., second floor.

NURSE.—By a self-reliant, thoroughly competent woman as infant's nurse. 40 East 36th St., present employer's.

NURSE or CHAMBERMAID.—By North German girl as nurse or chambermaid; good seamstress. 266 West 42d St.

NURSE.—By a young girl as nurse; would go to the country; good reference. 304 West 20th St.; janitress.

NURSE.—Motherly nurse will accept engagement by day or week; personal references. Care of Eddy, 345 West 59th St.

NURSE.—By a young woman as nurse for grown children; best references. 717 Madison Av., present employer's.

NURSE.—By a North German as nurse to children; city references. Iler, 431 West 27th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By young girl as seamstress and mind one or two children; willing to assist at chamberwork. M. M., 258 West 35th St., third floor.

SEAMSTRESS.—Six years' references. L. N., Box 331 Times, Up Town.

SEAMSTRESS.—German; six years' references. F. F., Box 355 Times, Up Town.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—A lady wishes to get a situation for her waitress, whom she can recommend very highly. Call at present employer's, today and to-morrow, 69 Park Av., between 10 and 1.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes a place for a good waitress or chambermaid; honest, neat, and pleasant-tempered; country preferred. Call, until 2 o'clock, at 21 West 58th St.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as waitress or chambermaid and waitress; can give satisfactory reference; country preferred. Call, for two days, 27 West 33d St., present employer's.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as first-class waitress; willing to go to the country, as family is closing their house. 990 Madison Av., 77th St., present employer's.

WAITRESS.—By good competent waitress in private family; understands waiting thoroughly; best references; present employer's. 110 East 39th St.

WAITRESS, &c.—As waitress or chambermaid; city or country; present employer can be seen. 138 East 36th St.

WAITRESS.—By thoroughly experienced Englishwoman; takes butler's place; best references. G. L., Box 306 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a respectable Protestant girl, recently landed, as waitress and to assist with chamberwork. Call at 24 East 56th St., Tuesday.

WAITRESS.—By a North of Ireland Protestant in a private family; willing and obliging; best city references. R., Box 803 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress; private family; willing and obliging; well recommended by present employer, 110 East 39th St.

WAITRESS, &c.—By a competent waitress or chambermaid in private family; excellent reference. 156 West 28th St., second floor.

WAITRESS.—Lady would like to place a waitress; highly recommended. Apply, at present employer's, 31 West 51st St.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress in private family; best city reference. A., Box 339 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—Thoroughly competent; in private family; best of references; lady can be seen. 152 East 32d St.

Washing.

WASHING.—Respectable woman wishes to take washing home; first-class shirt ironer. 331 East 36th St., third floor.

Miscellaneous.

MANICURE and CHIROPODIST.—A young lady would like a few customers in her home or out. La Grange, (bell,) 211 West 21st St.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Three years' experience; best of references. Steno, 497 3d Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—German; thoroughly experienced; in private family; sober, industrious, and willing; conscientious, neat app

W. T. SCHEELE ATTACKED

MRS. FLEMING'S LAWYERS MAKE AN ONSLAUGHT ON HIS REPUTATION.

Several Witnesses Swear They Would Not Believe Him Under Oath—The Prisoner's Counsel Declare that He Deliberately Manufactured Evidence to Secure a Conviction—Miss Florence Bliss and Others Excluded from the Courtroom.

The sable plumage of Miss Florence Bliss, the half-sister of the noted woman who may or may not exemplify that adage about murder and its tendency to out, was absent from Part III. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. Fleming's private correspondence was overhauled in public the day before, and from the dust and ashes of that ragbag of life there came shreds of opinion and scraps of talk, glints of jealousy and odds and ends of unfaith in "Miss Flo," which that young woman probably did not like, and which she could not reasonably be expected to relish.

But she has been Mrs. Fleming's faithful attendant in court since the beginning of the latter's trial for matricide, and her vacant chair and her whereabouts were therefore a matter of interest for the many curious people who sat on rear benches and wondered why she was absent.

The explanation was that the case for the prosecution having been provisionally closed, Miss Bliss was excluded from the courtroom with other witnesses for the defense.

When Mrs. Fleming was led into the courtroom yesterday morning to hear the opening in her defense she looked a trifle paler than she had on the day before. Dark rings lay under her eyes, and she appeared to have passed a restless and sleepless night in the Tombs. The usual crowd clamored for admission to the courtroom, and strained its many eyes to catch a glimpse of the black-robed figure which occupied the prisoner's chair. Ferdinand Wilckes strolled into court some time after the prisoner appeared, and occupied a seat in the rear of the room.

As soon as court was opened, Charles W. Brooke, senior counsel for the defense, arose and asked that all the letters of Ferdinand Wilckes and Mrs. Fleming which had not been put in evidence be turned over to the defense.

"I have no power to direct the District Attorney to give you those letters," said the Recorder, "and I shall not ask him to do so."

Assistant District Attorney McIntyre, for the prosecution, said he would not allow the letters to go to the defense.

The opening address for the defense was then begun by John C. Shaw, who said:

My position is a peculiar one. I am not here in the discharge of an official duty. I am here because from the time that the charge was made against this defendant I have been her friend. I am here because I am convinced of her innocence.

The charge against this lady is a peculiar one. You are asked by the District Attorney to believe that this woman murdered her mother under abnormal—almost unbelievable—conditions. You are asked to believe that on Aug. 30, 1895, she ordered a single portion of clam chowder; that she sent this by her own daughter and another little girl nine long blocks, between 1 and 5 o'clock P. M., to her mother, and that the latter partook of this clam chowder in which was poison in such large quantities as would have killed dozens of people. That is what you, jurymen, are asked to believe.

They spoiled their case in court, I say, when they tried to prove that she sent the poison by her own daughter. No mother would have done such a thing. I care not how reckless she may have been, she would have taken no chances with the life of her own child.

Commenting on the testimony of little Florence King, held to be damaging by the prosecution, Mr. Shaw said he would not subtract one word from her sworn statement. It had been proved that Mrs. Fleming loved her children. He could not conceive how a mother with any maternal love could trust her child with a pitcher containing poisoned food. And she had not warned the child, he said, not to eat the chowder. He continued:

It not only seems impossible that a daughter could take the life of her mother, but the prosecution asks you to believe as well that she was ready to take the life of her own little daughter.

Mr. Shaw went on to say that the police, although they had been working on the case from the start, never proved that Mrs. Fleming, in the whole course of her life, had ever bought arsenic. He said:

I believe that the teatray, however, found in the box in the basement of the Colonial Hotel, which now contains evidence of tartar emetic and arsenic, had been manufactured evidence.

There has never been any proof that the teatray and the Japanese jar were in the possession of Mrs. Fleming.

Turning to the motive of the poisoning, Mr. Shaw said that the defense would undertake to prove that Mrs. Bliss had been a habitual arsenic eater for years. "We may not be able to prove that she committed suicide," he added, "but we certainly will prove that much."

The lawyer then proceeded to attack the evidence given by Walter T. Scheele, the chemist, and charged that individual with a deliberate attempt to manufacture evidence to convict the defendant. In his opinion, Mr. Scheele has been either criminally inaccurate or grossly misled. He said:

Compare the amount of arsenic found by Dr. Mott and Dr. Scheele in the half of the stomach. Dr. Mott found one half, and in it he found one-third of a grain of arsenic. What did Scheele find in the other half? Gentlemen, Scheele found fourteen grains. This is a remarkable difference, and can be explained upon one theory only, and that is that Scheele deliberately undertook to produce a result which could not be found naturally by any chemist on the face of the earth.

If we prove the kind of man Scheele was and is and what he said about the case, there can be no other judgment at which you can arrive except that the arsenic was put there by him.

Mr. Shaw, in conclusion, said he would not be satisfied with any verdict which did not declare Mrs. Fleming absolutely innocent. It was not necessary, he added, for the defense to show the cause of death. The District Attorney could do that, if he liked.

Mr. Shaw finished his address at 11:30 A. M. Mr. McIntyre then arose and asked that the witnesses for the defense be excluded from the room. Mr. Brooke was immediately on his feet with a protest. He said that the witnesses for the prosecution had been allowed to remain in court.

The Recorder interrupted to say that if Mr. Brooke had asked to have the witnesses for the prosecution excluded the request would have been granted. Mr. Brooke commenced to argue the question, but the Recorder told him to be silent.

"This," quoth Mr. Brooke, in a deep-toned aside, "is a piece of the general tactics of the prosecution."

Mr. McIntyre heard the remark and objected to it. Mr. Brooke replied defiantly, and the Recorder interposed and insisted on peace between the lawyers.

The order for witnesses for the defense to leave the room was given, and a number filed out. Miss Bliss was among those who retired.

Charles Lex Brooke was the first witness called. He testified that he had made a copy of a certain report, which he had obtained from Mr. Scheele.

"You are the son of my esteemed adversary Charles W. Brooke?" Mr. McIntyre asked in cross-examination.

"Yes, Sir," was the reply.

"That's all," said Mr. McIntyre. The witness left the stand.

Ralph Gilette, the stenographer in Mr. Brooke's office, testified that he made a copy of the report which he received from Charles Lex Brooke. C. W. Brooke tried hard to get the report placed in evidence, but failed.

Max Mansfield, the editor of the Plattdeutscher Post, was next called. He appears in this story later on as an assailant of Mr. Scheele, and as a prisoner in a police court.

Mr. Mansfield testified that he knew Mr. Scheele, and that he had seen him in Kreuger's saloon about four weeks ago. He had had a conversation with him, but all of what was said he could not remember.

He was asked by Mr. Brooke: "Did Scheele in your presence and hearing on that occasion say, 'That woman, meaning Mrs. Fleming, must by all means be convicted. My reputation depends on it'?"

"I object," said Mr. McIntyre.

"Objection overruled," said the Recorder.

"He did say that in the German language," said the witness.

Mr. McIntyre then cross-examined the witness.

Mr. Mansfield said he had been an editor since 1882. He was also in the theatrical business, being with the Amberg Theatre for three years, up to 1893. His examination continued as follows:

Q. You succeeded "Billy" McGlory, and ran the Figaro? A. Yes, Sir. I ran the Figaro, but on a respectable basis.

Q. Do you remember uttering a forged check and being taken to the Jefferson Market Police Court?

The witness grew almost purple with rage as he replied: "I never uttered a forged check."

Q. Were you not arrested? A. Yes, I was, and I was honorably discharged. And I want you to understand, Mr. McIntyre, that I did not come here to be insulted.

Mr. McIntyre produced a copy of the Plattdeutscher Post of April 18, 1896, and asked the witness if he wrote a certain article in it.

"Must I answer?" asked the witness, appealing to the Recorder.

"You must," was the Recorder's decision.

"Well, then, I wrote the article," Mr. Mansfield admitted.

Mr. Brooke objected to this kind of procedure.

"I want to show," said Mr. McIntyre, "that this witness is biassed against Scheele and that he has attacked him and Dr. O'Sullivan in his paper at the instance of the brewers."

The witness was then questioned about a poem that appeared on June 13. It was in German and was entitled, "O'Sullivan and O'Scheele."

"Translate it into English," said Mr. McIntyre.

"I am no poet in English," replied the witness.

"Do the best you can," said the Recorder.

The witness caused much amusement by his translation of the poem, which was a satire on Messrs. O'Sullivan and Scheele.

"Did you say in your article of April 18 that Dr. O'Sullivan, when he was a doctor killed all his patients, and when he became a lawyer sent all his patients to the electric chair?" asked Mr. McIntyre of the witness.

"I object," said Mr. Brooke, and the question was ruled out. The examination proceeded as follows:

Q.—Are you friendly with Dr. O'Scheele, as you call him? A.—I never quarreled with him in my life.

Q.—Did you not knock him down last night and beat him? A.—I defended myself and slapped his face.

Mr. Mansfield left the stand and strode out of court. Policeman English was waiting for him, and placed him under arrest as soon as he had left the courtroom. The arrest was made on a warrant sworn out by Mr. Scheele. According to the latter's story, he went to a café at Broadway and Chambers Street Monday night, and there met Mansfield, who showed him an article in his paper. This article accused Scheele of murder in the first degree in putting poison in Mrs. Bliss's stomach, and thereby attempting to bring about Mrs. Fleming's conviction. Mr. Scheele said that when he refused to quarrel with Mansfield, the latter deliberately struck him on the cheek and knocked him down. According to Mr. Scheele, Mansfield was accompanied by Ferdinand Wilckes and several others connected with the defense in the Fleming trial.

When arraigned before Magistrate Flammer, in the Centre Street Court, Mansfield was held for examination in $300 bail, which was given.

At the afternoon session of Mrs. Fleming's trial a number of witnesses were called by the defense evidently for the purpose of discrediting Mr. Scheele's evidence. With a singular unanimity, they all swore that his reputation for veracity was superlatively bad, and that they would not believe him under oath.

John F. Neidler testified that Mr. Scheele had said to him:

"This woman is guilty. I have fixed things so that she is to be convicted whether she is guilty or not. I've got my reputation to make."

"It's a pretty hard thing to make your reputation off a woman," Neidler said he replied.

"Well, you don't know the woman. She is very bad. She has poisoned five other persons," Neidler said Scheele replied.

Neidler said, in reply to Mr. McIntyre, that he knew Wilckes.

"Don't you know that he is the lover of this woman?" Mr. McIntyre asked, pointing to the black-draped prisoner.

"I object," exclaimed Mr. Brooke. "It is infamous. Mr. McIntyre, I am ashamed of you."

"I am here to do a public duty, and I will do it whether you are ashamed of me or not," Mr. McIntyre retorted, looking not the least ashamed of himself.

Continuing his examination, Mr. McIntyre succeeded in extracting from the witness the statement that he is a brother-in-law of H. A. Heppner, one of the witnesses for the defense.

"That will do," said Mr. McIntyre, when he had obtained the admission.

William H. Meserole, a coal dealer, was the next witness called. He said he had known Mr. Scheele since 1883.

"What was Scheele's reputation for truth and veracity?" asked Mr. Brooke.

"Thoroughly bad, I would not believe him under oath," said the witness.

Mr. Brooke asked witness if Mr. Scheele had not passed a forged check upon him.

"I object," protested Mr. McIntyre.

"So did he," said Mr. Brooke.

Herman Boschen of 371 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, testified that he would not believe Dr. Scheele under oath.

Mrs. Fleming smiled behind her fan, as the witness testified.

In reply to a question by Mr. McIntyre, the witness said he had had a litigation with Mr. Scheele about two years ago, but has no personal feelings against him. He said he only feels sorry for Mr. Scheele.

Henry C. Dusenberry, a chemist at 73 Maiden Lane, swore that he would not believe Mr. Scheele under oath.

Ex-Detective Sergeant Jacob Von Gerichten was called as a witness. He was allowed to say that he had been detailed by the District Attorney's office to make inquiries about Mr. Scheele's general reputation and character, but was not allowed to disclose the result of his investigation, Mr. McIntyre objecting and the Recorder sustaining him.

Harry A. Hanbury, who is in the iron business at 90 to 96 Fortieth Street, Brooklyn, said that he would not believe Scheele under oath.

Prior to Mr. McIntyre, the witness admitted that he had a little difference with Mr. Scheele on one occasion.

"And you have a venom in your spite against Scheele?" asked Mr. McIntyre.

"I certainly have," said the witness, promptly.

Samuel J. Davis of Bath Beach, L. I., said he knew Mr. Scheele, and would not believe him under oath.

Charles B. Lighte, who is in the soda-water business, was asked by Mr. Brooke if Mr. Scheele had not bought from him the drug store at 55 Whitehall Street, and given a chattel mortgage and his notes in payment for it.

Mr. McIntyre objected to the question, and his objection was sustained.

While the witness was being examined Mr. McIntyre made a remark about the "witness being well coached."

"I apologize to you for the District Attorney, my young friend," said Mr. Brooke to the witness, and added: "This is the unfairest of any prosecution I have ever witnessed."

John W. Saunders was the next witness. He was kept on the stand and on the rack by Mr. McIntyre for fully an hour. The prosecutor wanted to know how he had been employed since he left the employment of Mr. Scheele, how he had lived during the time, and a hundred other things which seemed irrelevant. Exhibits from A to Z were produced, and wrangles between counsel were in order.

Leopold Lowenstein of 348 East Fifty-second Street, a collector for Lighte Brothers, testified that he would not believe Mr. Scheele under oath. Mr. Brooke examined him further as follows:

Q.—Do you remember being in Scheele's store and seeing a jar marked E. M. Bliss? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did he do anything with the jar. A.—Yes, Sir. He took something out of the jar in a small bottle and held it over the gas.

Q.—Did he drop anything into what he took out of the jar? A.—Yes, Sir, after heating it. He asked me to smell it.

Q.—After you saw Scheele drop something into the bottle, did he say: "There is enough of poison there to kill half a dozen?"

"I object," cried Mr. McIntyre. The Recorder sustained the objection.

The witness said he first saw the jar on the shelf in the drug store. Mr. Sheele was not there at the time. After Mr. Sheele was through with his experiment, the witness saw him put the bottle back on the shelf. He then went out of the store.

Mr. Brooke's object evidently was to show that Mr. Sheele had not kept the bottles locked up in his safe.

The trial will be continued to-day.

Promotions in Controller's Office.

Controller Fitch announced yesterday a number of promotions in his office. John F. Gouldsbury, Second Auditor of Accounts, was appointed First Auditor, with a salary of $3,750; F. L. W. Schaffner, Deputy Auditor of Accounts, was appointed Second Auditor of Accounts, salary $3,000; Frederick J. Brettman, Deputy Auditor, was made Third Auditor of Accounts, salary $2,750; Diederich A. Schierenbeck was appointed First Deputy Auditor of Accounts at a salary of $2,500. He was promoted from the position of Examiner of Claims; James R. Southworth was appointed Deputy Auditor at a salary of $2,500.

Many Syrians in Court.

A part of the Syrian colony was in the Supreme Court yesterday when the habeas corpus proceeding brought by Hafeza Aycob against her husband, Joseph, to obtain possession of their child, came up before Justice Andrews. Some of the Syrians were only onlookers, but a number were called as witnesses to prove that Aycob's cruelty and jealousy had forced his wife to leave him. The child was cared for for a time by a neighbor. The defense alleged that Mrs. Aycob left her husband without reason. The case went over on legal technicalities.

Weak Lungs are Strengthened, Pleurisy Pains relieved, and Asthmatic symptoms subdued by Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, a sovereign remedy for all Coughs and Colds.

For headache, take Jayne's Painless Sanative Pills.—Adv.

SEMPLE THE ASSAILANT

HE WAS THE MAN WHO SHOT BANKER GEORGE H. WYCKOFF.

The Prisoner-Patient Dies at the New-York Hospital—Had Been Known About This City Since Boyhood in Business Houses—Leaves a Wife and Child—The Bank President Much Improved, and Chances for Full Recovery Are Brighter.

George H. Semple of 37 West Eighty-second Street was the man who, on Monday, at the Bank of New-Amsterdam, shot George H. Wyckoff, President of the institution, after Mr. Wyckoff had refused to honor a demand at the point of a revolver for $6,000, and had grappled with the assassin.

Semple, who had also shot himself, died at the New-York Hospital yesterday. At the time of his arrest, he said he was Charles Clark. In this and other false statements he doggedly persisted until his identity became known. This was yesterday morning. He then admitted that he was Semple, and in a half-penitent way told in gasps the story of his life to Superintendent Ludlam of the hospital and Capt. Chapman of the Nineteenth Precinct.

There was a sudden change at noon in Semple's condition, and in a few minutes he was unconscious. He sank rapidly, and at 1:10 o'clock died. His young wife, daughter of Mrs. Annie Linton Tounge of the Lyndhurst, 78 West Eighty-second Street, who went to his cot at 10 A. M., was present when the end came.

But for the precautions taken by Superintendent Ludlam Monday night—precautions in the interest of justice and humanity and in a line with the rules of the institution—"Clark" would have been identified for the public as Semple twelve hours earlier. Although Mr. Ludlam would neither admit nor deny it, the identification was brought about by the bicycle rider who, as exclusively told in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, called at the hospital Monday night and saw "Clark" after he had talked with Mr. Ludlam and N. Brewer, one of Mr. Wyckoff's relatives.

Mrs. Semple's brother, John Tounge, completed the identification and broke the news to his mother and sister.

They endeavored at first to reach the prisoner-patient as friends without giving their names, but as such had no privileges. Then the younger woman said, tearfully but resolutely: "I must see him! I am his wife.

"Then," said the clerk, "you are not Mrs. Charles Clark?"

"No," replied the agitated woman. "I am Mrs. George H. Semple. Here is my mother."

Mrs. Tounge gave her card and the women were taken to the dying man. The meeting was a distressing one. Semple was the least affected, because he was somewhat under the influence of morphine, but he was alive to the situation and talked earnestly with his young wife, although his utterances were spasmodic. Seeing the end near, Mrs. Tounge left her daughter and son-in-law, and when death came the policeman had been withdrawn, and only a nurse saw from a distance what took place at the cot.

Mrs. Tounge refused to be questioned, but Mrs. Semple talked about the situation she was so suddenly called to face.

"I can hardly," she said, "comprehend it yet. He must have been insane. It could not be otherwise. His statement that we were in poverty and that this made him desperate was a delusion. He could not have been out of work, because only a day or two ago he was canvassing for the Century Dictionary.

"Had the question of employment he need have felt no anxiety about me. My mother is well able to care for me, and my husband could have tided over any period of adversity. Besides, I have a brother who is well to do and well disposed toward me.

"Our married life has had few clouds; happy, in fact. Nothing serious has ever marred our domesticity. After all, it is perhaps just as well that he should be taken away. Better for him, because of his terrible act and the consequences that may come. Still, it is hard on our little boy. Only three years old, and the stigma of his father's death on him for life."

Semple, it was learned, married Miss Tounge in 1892, and the young couple lived in West One Hundred and Third Street and West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, and with Mrs. Tounge in West Eighty-third Street. Here, last year, there was a disagreement, and Semple is said to have offended his mother-in-law, who last January went to live at the Lyndhurst. Her daughter and husband lived elsewhere for a time. Recently Mrs. Semple occupied a room at her mother's, and her husband had lodgings elsewhere, but saw her daily when he was not out of town canvassing.

Mrs. Tounge had as occupants of her flat her son, John and Dr. Dr. L. Gill and his brother, and three weeks ago, on account of Mrs. Semple's health, a bedroom was hired for her in the rear of the second floor, 37 West Eighty-second Street. She took her meals at Mrs. Tounge's. At her lodgings no one knew George H. Semple, but he slept there Sunday night and on Monday morning he went with his wife and child and breakfasted at his mother-in-law's. Nothing in his behavior that was strange was noticed, but he was as usual quick and nervous. He kissed his wife and their boy about 10 o'clock and went away, taking a cable car at Columbus Avenue.

At the office of The Tribune Century Dictionary and Cyclopedia Department it was said that Semple had been employed there as a canvasser at first in this city and then in some of the New-Jersey towns. He had worked at this business for two or three months.

He last drew his pay about two weeks ago. Semple was getting $25 a week and was considered a good business man. "We thought him a bright young man," was the way the manager put it.

George H. Semple was the son of George E. Semple, who was for many years at the head of the cigar department of Francis H. Leggett & Co., West Broadway and Franklin Street. The father died six years ago. Semple's mother also is dead. He used to assist his father at Leggett's, and they remember him there as a boy. For two and a half years he was in the employment of the firm. He left there about six years ago. Mr. Roberts, who is now at the head of the cigar department, said:

"Semple was a quiet young fellow, and I can only account for his committing such a crime on the ground that he was intoxicated. The last I heard of him was about four months ago. He was then canvassing for the Century Dictionary people."

At R. C. Williams & Co.'s wholesale grocery house, Hudson and Thomas Streets, where Semple had also been employed, Edward H. Sayre said:

"Semple has not been in the employ of R. C. Williams & Co. for the past two years. He worked here about two years. He had an indoor clerical position. There was nothing noticeably strange about his ways and actions, so far as I could see. I don't remember why he left this firm."

As soon as Capt. Chapman heard that Clark's had been identified, he went to the hospital and saw the prisoner. Semple's first care was to apologize for his dogged conduct Monday.

"I know you," he said, in answer to the Captain's question. "Yes, you're the Captain. I feel very bad over yesterday. I'm very sorry I gave you any trouble, but you know that you had the case well covered when you had me. I know you forgive me."

Semple then told of his career as a clerk and canvasser. Capt. Chapman did not worry him by asking him if he had a confederate, because, in his opinion, such a theory is unwarranted. Capt. Chapman says that Superintendent Ludlam also talked with Semple, and the conclusion that they came to was that Semple took the chance of getting $6,000 "on the toss of a copper." Without giving a decided opinion, Capt. Chapman said that it was probable that Semple meant no harm to Mr. Wyckoff, but that the act of the President in seizing or making a motion to seize Semple discharged the pistol accidentally.

It was very likely, the Captain said, that Semple had studied Norcross's methods in Russell Sage's office, while he had been unable to learn whether Semple ever knew of this happening.

While Semple was dying the relatives and friends of President Wyckoff were rejoicing because of the favorable reports on his condition. Mr. Wyckoff was in Room No. 7 of the hospital in the care of two trained nurses and Dr. Robert F. Weir and such members of the hospital staff that he needed.

The results of the treatment were most encouraging; in fact, they could not, Dr. Weir said, be better. The condition of the patient responded most happily to the treatment, and one good feature was the cordial response to the administration of stimulants. The patient came out of the condition of etherization as well as it was possible, and, although the treatment compelled the use of opiates, Mr. Wyckoff was able to talk a few moments with his wife and their daughter, Mrs. Brinkerhoff.

Still, Mr. Wyckoff is in a dire strait, and while last evening it was said there was no likelihood of his dying during the night, the danger of peritonitis will not be over until to-morrow night. Then the patient will have to face other possibilities, and it will not be until three weeks have passed that a decided opinion on his recovery will be given by those who best know his condition. Hope for him is based on his regular and sober life, his physique, and the absence of other serious injury than the intestinal perforations.

So buoyed up with hope were the members of Mr. Wyckoff's family that they left the hospital at noon and went to the Chelsea, in West Twenty-third Street, whence they can be summoned by a telephone call. All through the day there was a steady stream of callers at the hospital to obtain news of Mr. Wyckoff. Among them were Mr. Thomas C. Acton and Frank Tilford, who is acting as President of the Bank of New-Amsterdam.

The hospital authorities resent the published criticism that there was delay on Monday in getting Mr. Wyckoff to the institution. Their assertion that there was all proper expedition is sustained by Dr. S. N. Irwin, who was at the bank at the time of the shooting, and who was present when Mr. Wyckoff was operated on. The records of the hospital prove beyond a doubt that the ambulance left the hospital at 12:34 P. M. and had returned with Mr. Wyckoff and his assailant at 1 P. M. Dr. W. N. Harrison was the ambulance surgeon, and of him Dr. Irwin said yesterday:

"He was the right man in the right place. He knew his business and did what was necessary, well and quickly."

Ex-President Acton remained in town Monday night. He was at the Bank of New-Amsterdam nearly all day yesterday. Many called on him to inquire about Mr. Wyckoff.

"No action," Mr. Acton said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, "has been taken by the officers of the bank in regard to the cruel affliction that has befallen my successor. Just to think of it! His fate might have been mine. Yes, our offices are very open, but they've always been so, and always will be so. As to being armed, I never carried a pistol in my life. I was not armed in the draft riots. The news about Mr. Wyckoff is encouraging, but who can tell the result? All we can do is to be patient and pray for his recovery."

Coroner Fitzpatrick received yesterday a letter signed "Mrs. A., M. Clark, 1,295 Rockely Street, Chicago." The writer said that her husband had disappeared three weeks ago. She thought he might be the assassin of Bank President Wyckoff. He had a scar over his left eye, and one of his arms was two inches shorter than the other. The description does not tally with Semple.

THINKS SEMPLE WAS INSANE.

What a Relative Says of Him and His Family Connections.

"In order," said a relative of both the Semple and Tounge families, last night, "to sustain the contention that George Hallam Semple, now lying dead, was bereft of reason, the victim of mental disorder when he demanded $6,000 of President Wyckoff, it is necessary to call attention to his antecedents and surroundings.

"George E. Semple, his father, was an entirely honorable man, and his children inherited his brightness and probity. Yes, there was one taint of insanity in the family of the Semples—on the side of George Hallam's father. George E. Semple married one of the best women that ever lived, Miss Elizabeth Kennedy. She and her husband are dead. Five of their children, three sons and two daughters, are yet living. All are well considered. One of them is Edward W. Semple, an insurance agent, who until recently was in business at 120 Broadway. He is now out West. It would not be right to name the others in such sad circumstances.

"George Hallam Semple was as bright, nice and capable a boy as you could wish to see. He was nervous and excitable, but during the whole of his life and up to last Monday morning, there was not a flaw in his character. His age was given wrongly. He was born in 1868, and in this city, and was educated in the public schools. His disposition was loving, and so far as intellectual traits go, he was a self-made man, because as a boy he was helping his father at Leggett & Co.'s, and was always busy in work.

"He was more of hustler than a plodder. There was nothing mean, malicious, or vindictive in his character, and I believe with all my heart that he was insane when he entered the Bank of New-Amsterdam to demand $6,000, of which he had absolutely no need. He was not in a strait. His relatives and friends believed that he had done well with the Century Dictionary, and had he been sane and in financial distress his relations with all his folks were such that he could have asked and would have received all he needed. He was universally popular and beloved. Many of his people hold rank in the world of the prosperous and respectable.

"The story of his courtship and marriage is interesting, as he entered into the life of a distinguished family. His wife was Miss Lizzie Tounge, whose mother, now a widow, was the daughter of H. A. Barling, the coexecutor with Mrs. Betty Green of the estate of E. N. Robinson. The war between Mrs. Green and Mr. Barling is a matter of history.

"George Hallam was canvassing in New-Jersey when, in 1892, he made the acquaintance of Miss Tounge at Highwood, where her family lived and where Mr. Barling died recently.

"Their married life was happy, and Semple was wrapped up in his little boy George. Yet it was John who identified his brother-in-law at the New-York Hospital Monday night, and it was he who told his sister and mother of George's insane act and its consequences.

"Mrs. Semple was not wholly unprepared for the news. She had a premonition of evil to happen. George, so far as she knew, was yet engaged with the Century Dictionary people, but he had to meet them that day and he seemed unquiet about it. So when dinner hour came and no husband, but the evening papers and the story of the shooting of Mr. Wyckoff, she said to her brother John:

"Oh, can that be George?"

"This brought about inquiry by a friend, and the upshot was, that John went to the hospital and found George dying and under guard.

"It is a cruel blow for all the family, even with the conviction they have that George entered the bank a madman. There is none in their grief that does not think of Mr. Wyckoff and pray for his recovery."

A RARE OLD SHIPMASTER DEAD.

Capt. J. N. Knowles a Notable Product of the American Marine.

There died, at Oakland, Cal., a few days ago, an old sea Captain who was well known in this city—Capt. J. N. Knowles. He frequented this port years ago, sailing on different ships between here and the Pacific cities, and was famed as the most skillful shipmaster on these seas. He was what "the brave old ballad of Sir Patrick Spens" calls a "skeely skipper," and he would have been immortalized by Dickens, along with Cap'n Cuttle, if "Boz" had had the privilege of knowing him.

Capt. Knowles belonged to the clipper days, when the American ships outsailed all the other craft of the world, and when the shipowners of Europe sent to this country for fleet-winged vessels. On the Sovereign of the Seas Capt. Knowles made the fastest trip but one ever sailed between New-York and San Francisco. The trip was sailed inside of ninety-six days. The Flying Cloud made the trip, under more favorable winds, in eighty-seven days.

An old friend of the skipper, who knew him for years in his late home, Oakland, was talking last night about him and relating stirring incidents in his career.

On one occasion his ship was wrecked in the south seas because of an error in his chart. He had with him $17,000 in gold, which he succeeded in taking safely to an island. He then left in the ship's long boat for Pitcairn Island, which he reached, and there buried his treasure. Returning to the desert isle, he planned the building of a vessel, and with it took away all the crew and started for Samoa. They were picked up on the way by a passing ship and taken to San Francisco. When he reached home at Oakland he found that he had been given up for dead and his estate had been divided among his heirs.

Capt. Knowles was the first to employ steamers in whaling in the Pacific. He kept six or seven in the arctic all the time, making headquarters in the mouth of the Mackenzie River. Two of his ships in one season took 107 whales—the largest catch ever made.

It was while carrying provisions to these arctic ships that he was taken ill. His ship was turned back to San Francisco and in a few days he died at his home in Oakland.

He introduced the business of whalebone cutting on the Pacific coast and was the head of the largest bone and oil business in the world.

Many an old skipper, ship merchant, and marine insurance agent in this city will recall the hardy old salt and his fearless and kindly nature. He was for many years a familiar and beloved character of this port and knew the seas as a sentinel knows his round.

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CHILDREN MUST GO TO SCHOOL.

Truants Sent to the Protectory in Enforcing the New Law.

The first cases of truancy under the new law were brought before Magistrate Wentworth, in the Yorkville Court, yesterday.

Two attendance officers, Mrs. Mary Alger and Miss Mary McEwen, with the Superintendent, A. C. Martines, arraigned six children. In several instances the Court's sympathy was much aroused.

Mrs. Keneally, for instance, of 243 West Fifty-sixth Street, whose boy, Jesoph, thirteen years old, was included in the list of those for whom warrants and summonses had been issued, said: "Your Honor, my boy has no shoes, and cannot go to school. My husband is dead, and I am compelled to work to support myself and boy. Judge, don't send the lad away, for he is all I have on earth."

"Well, bring him here to-morrow," said the Magistrate, "and I will see what can be done." The Magistrate said he disliked to send any of the lads to the protectory because it was so difficult to get them out again.

Mr. Martines said, and the Magistrate agreed with him, that there should be a truants' home, to which boys could be committed pending their reformation, and from which, on their improvement, they could be released.

Several of the boys whom Mrs. Alger said were incorrigible were sent to the protectory. Others, for whom she thought there was hope, had sentence suspended.

John Fallon of 1,485 Park Avenue and Luigi Masano of 211 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street were summoned to the Harlem Court, before Magistrate Cornell, yesterday, to explain why their sons do not attend school. Fallon said he does not send his son to school because of the lack of seats in the classroom, the boy being often obliged to stand, and Masano said he gives his son private lessons at home.

The Magistrate said the boys must be sent to school, and suspended judgment on the promise of both defendants to comply with the order.

MINISTER RANSOM'S MEXICAN HAT.

He Quotes Instructions to Show He Has to Wear It.

Matthew W. Ransom, the Minister of the United States to Mexico, was walking up and down the main lobby of the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday afternoon. District Attorney Fellows, who was in the House of Representatives during Mr. Ransom's service in the Senate, came up and shook hands with him.

"Where did you get it?" said Col. Fellows.

"Where did I get what?" replied Mr. Ransom, a little stiffly.

"The hat. I never saw a more superb specimen."

"Oh, the hat," said Mr. Ransom, and he took off a black felt hat of extraordinary dimensions. The brim was of sombrero width, six inches or so, curving scroll-like front and back and on either side. The crown ran up to a peak, after the mode of the Puritans in the Miles Standish period, only the peak in Mr. Ransom's hat was creased fore and aft in the Southern fashion.

"I am proud of that hat," said the Minister. "It is one of the finest products of Mexico, and cost me in solid dollars. I am required by the State Department to wear it. In my general instructions as a diplomatic representative I am requested to conform as far as possible to the manners and customs of the country to which you are accredited.' This hat is the fashion in Mexico; consequently it follows that I must wear it."

Departures for Europe.

Steamships bound out to-day for Europe will carry their full capacity of cabin passengers. The New-York of the American Line, for Southampton, will have among others: Lady and Miss Pauncefote, Miss Lillian, Miss Sibil, and Miss Audrey Pauncefote, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Ropes, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas G. Shearman, Miss Helen Shearman, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Slidell, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Shaw, the Rev. Josiah Strong, D. D., O. B. Williams, the Rev. G. M. Wenner, Joseph Humphreys, the Rev. C. T. Haley, E. C. Hovey, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Garner, Dr. and Mrs. E. P. Fowler, Miss Della Fox, the Rev. Henry B. Chapin, D. D., F. J. Cisneros, and Dr. J. F. Billings.

Among those booked for the White Star steamship Teutonic for Liverpool are William Iams, the Rev. G. M. Wener, Joseph Humphreys, Dr. Francis Markoe, Dr. and Mrs. Mason, Albert G. Milbank, G. R. Schieffelin, G. D. Schieffelin, Miss Schieffelin, Oakes Ames, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Amory, the Misses Amory, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Berry, J. F. Brice, W. L. Briggs, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Dean Catlin, Mrs. Henry Clews, Henry Clews, Jr., Dr. J. G. Curtis, Miss Elizabeth E. Dana, Miss Mary A. Dana, Mr. and Mrs. W. Holden Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Gallatin, Goelet Gallatin, Albert Gallatin, Miss May Gallatin, Robert Garrett, Jr., Mrs. Frank J. Sprague, Frank D'E. Sprague, Vivian Spencer, Philip Van Ingen, Dr. and Mrs. E. H. Webster, and Miss Helen Webster.

The Red Star Line steamship Noordland, for Antwerp, will carry among her saloon passengers Mr. and Mrs. H. Banks, Col. H. Cohn, Lieut. Houston Eldridge, United States Navy; Dr. and Mrs. T. H. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hathaway, Prof. Alberto Jonas, Charles Kerwin, Dr. J. R. Lattimore, Dr. Martha Lewis, Miss L. Lord, Miss J. Lord, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Mann, Benjamin Mann, Jr., Percy Mann, Miss Minnie R. Trask, George Cabot Ward, and C. C. Harriman.

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SEVERE ON MR. BELASCO

R. W. MORRISON SAID HIS TALK SOUNDED "LIKE BLACKMAIL."

He Believed, When Making Settlements for Mr. Fairbank, that "The Ugly Duckling" People Had Been Deceiving the Chicago Millionaire—He Sought to Protect a Valued and Esteemed Citizen from the Gossip of Liars.

The chief witness at the trial yesterday, in Part V. of the Supreme Court, of the suit of David Belasco, the playwright, against Nathaniel Kellogg Fairbank, the Chicago millionaire, was Richard W. Morrison, Assistant State's Attorney for Cook County, Ill. He was a member of the firm of Herrick, Allen & Morrison, counsel for Mr. Fairbank some years ago, and he was intrusted with the settlement of the troubles of "The Ugly Duckling" company, which was stranded in Kansas City, Mo., in March, 1891.

Mr. Morrison said in his testimony that he had remarked at the time that Mr. Belasco's talk in Kansas City sounded "like blackmail." He said he told Mr. Price that he thought "The Ugly Duckling" people had been "bleeding Mr. Fairbank," and that it was time for them to quit.

The courtroom was crowded during the examination of Mr. Morrison, and his testimony was listened to with eager attention.

When the court was opened, ex-Judge Dittenhoefer, counsel for Mr. Belasco, continued the cross-examination of E. K. Willard, the friend and representative of N. K. Fairbank. The witness said that at an interview, at which Mrs. Carter, Mr. Belasco, Mr. Allen, and he were present, he heard that Paul M. Potter was threatening Mrs. Carter with a lawsuit. This was the evening before the company went to Toronto. The last money he paid out to Mrs. Carter was on Oct. 5, 1890, and the $4,900 which had been furnished to pay the demands of Price and Potter was paid on Nov. 8, 1890.

Mr. Dittenhoefer produced a telegram, which had been received by Mr. Belasco at Miner's Theatre, Newark, N. J., on Jan. 7, 1891, and which read as follows:

Tell Mrs. Carter to get original telegram. Have Herald publish fac simile. E. K. W.

The witness was asked to what he referred in the telegram, and he said that he could not recall the circumstances.

Q.—Was Paul M. Potter's claim of $1,500 paid? A.—Yes; I gave Roger Pryor, Jr., his lawyer, a check for that amount.

Q.—Can you tell this jury why Mr. Allen should come here from Chicago to say that he could not advance any more money? A.—I guess that Mr. Fairbank did not want to put up any more money. I had no interest in the business whatever.

Edward G. Gilmore, the theatrical manager, was recalled by the defense to explain the disappearance of certain checks which he had testified had disappeared from his office after they had been examined by an expert sent by the counsel for the plaintiff. He said that he had several checks with Mr. Belasco's indorsement in a sealed envelope when Benjamin Roeder, an expert sent by ex-Judge Dittenhoefer, was given an opportunity to examine them. After this he again sealed the checks and check book in an envelope and did not break the seal again until when he appeared as a witness, and then he was surprised to discover the three checks bearing the indorsement of Mr. Belasco had disappeared.

Mr. Gilmore was then cross-examined by Mr. Dittenhoefer.

Q.—How many checks have Mr. Belasco's indorsement? A.—Three; one for $200 and two for $100 each.

Q.—Will you kindly turn to your stub book and look for the stubs for those checks? A.—The checkbook is at the office.

Q.—Are you not mixed up, too? A.—I guess not.

Q.—Won't you see if you can find a stub for one of these checks?

Mr. Gilmore looked through his checks and found one for $200, which was drawn to the order of "David Belasco or self." He drew this money himself, he said, and gave it to Belasco.

Mr. Dittenhoefer asked him if he would consent to have an expert go through his check book and see if any of the checks have Mr. Belasco's indorsement. Mr. Gilmore said he would not, for if he let any more experts look at his check book he would not have any checks left.

Mr. Morrison was called at this point for the defendant. He testified, in answer to counsel for the defense, that he first met Mr. Belasco when making a social call in December, 1889, on Mrs. Carter at the Hotel Richelieu, in Chicago. He added:

Mrs. Carter told me that Mr. Belasco had been devoting his exclusive time to her and she felt sure of success. Mr. Belasco said to me that he had taken up Mrs. Carter and felt sure of her great success as an actress. She had great dramatic ability, he said, and would prove the coming American actress. I always had a profound belief in Mrs. Carter's intellectuality. I believed that she was a remarkable woman and a natural actress.

I had a second interview with Mr. Belasco and Mrs. Carter on Feb. 7, 1891, in Chicago. Mrs. Carter complained of a financial failure that had overtaken "The Ugly Duckling" company on the road. She thanked Mr. Allen and myself for sending them money on the road, and expressed the belief that the tour would turn out a financial success. Both Mrs. Carter and Mr. Belasco said that every cent that had been advanced to them would be returned to Mr. Fairbank. Mr. Belasco said that he had taken up several actresses who had not turned out well, but that he expected to made a great deal of money through Mrs. Carter. He said that he had given up his position at the Lyceum Theatre in New-York, and all his other engagements to devote himself to Mrs. Carter.

This testimony was not given without many objections from Mr. Dittenhoefer, who said that Mr. Morrison's testimony was more in the shape of an argument to the jury than testimony. Justice Giegerich said that he was convinced that the witness was full of good intentions.

"But, your Honor will remember," said Mr. Dittenhoefer, "that the road to hell is paved with such good intentions."

The witness continued:

At the request of Charles L. Allen, I went to Kansas City and had an interview there with Mrs. Carter, Mr. Belasco, and Mr. Price, the manager of the company. Mr. Allen had agreed to put up $8,500 to see the company through to the end of the tour, which was to wind up at Kansas City. A telegram had been received by Mr. Allen from Mr. Price asking for an immediate remittance of $6,750. When I arrived at the Coates House, in Kansas City, I found Mrs. Carter sick in bed, and with an ice pack on her head. Mr. Belasco and Mr. Price were in the room. I shook hands all around, and took up the telegram asking for the $6,750, and said: "This is asking too much. You all said that $8,500 would cover all the outstanding claims, and now you telegraph for $6,750 more. Mr. Herrick is very angry, and we all consider that this bleeding process has gone far enough. Mr. Fairbank will not put up any more money."

Mr. Belasco acted like a caged tiger; he rushed up and down the room in great excitement, and ran his hands through his hair. He rushed up to Mrs. Carter's trunk, and shouted: "Let me have those letters. We have got letters that will make Fairbank give us money!"

I said to Mr. Belasco: "Now, don't get excited and talk like that, for that sounds like blackmail. Mr. Fairbank won't submit to blackmail, and his counsel would not permit it."

Mr. Price remonstrated with Mr. Belasco, and he then quieted down and apologized.

That same night I went to the Coates Opera House, and saw a performance of "The Ugly Duckling." In the middle of the third act Mrs. Carter fainted on the stage. She was very hysterical, and said that she was ruined and had lost all her friends. There was a terrible scene with Mrs. Carter, the curtain was rung down, and everything was in confusion. On account of this scene and the condition of Mrs. Carter, I telegraphed to Mr. Allen, who was in Madison, Wis., and received authority to see Mr. Price, and get the company out of its difficulties.

Mr. Morrison then went on in great detail to tell how he went over the accounts presented by Mr. Price of the claims against the company and the receipts during the tour. He said:

I found that the receipts reported from three towns before reaching Kansas City amounted to only $150. This was incredible, and I said to Mr. Price: "I think that you people have made enough out of Fairbank, and you ought to quit. It seems to me that you are putting the receipts in your pockets. You have been bleeding Mr. Fairbank all this time, and it has got to stop."

Mr. Price insisted that business had been bad all along, but I told him: "You people have been misrepresenting things right straight along."

Mr. Morrison said that he went through the accounts as carefully as he could and finally found that the liabilities were $5,800. He gave a check for this amount to Messrs. Belasco and Price and obtained from them a receipt in full, signed by Mr. Belasco as "Proprietor," and Mr. Price as "Manager," for all claims arising out of the "Ugly Duckling" tour.

Q. (by Mr. Deming)—Did Belasco say at the time this receipt was signed [as he has sworn]: "Has this anything to do with my personal claim? I have a claim of years' standing against Fairbank, and I don't want to release that claim?" And did you assure Belasco the receipt he signed had nothing to do with his personal claim? A.—Never. I never heard anything like that, except in one of Belasco's plays. It sounds like one of his acts.

Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer sprang to his feet and objected to the answer as not being responsive to the question. It was an impertinent answer, he said, and should be stricken out. Justice Giegerich ordered all the answer stricken out except the word "never."

Mr. Morrison said he did not at any time tell Mr. Belasco to sign the receipt and release as proprietor. In further testimony Mr. Morrison said:

The next time I saw Mr. Belasco and Mrs. Carter after the Kansas City interview was in New-York, in February, 1891, when I met them at the Sturtevant House. I had come on to settle some unadjusted claims in connection with the "Ugly Duckling" venture. I had a draft for $2,827 to settle these claims, and, as the adjustment was not large, I gave the draft to Mr. Belasco and got his check for the difference, amounting to about $66. This closed up the business of the "Ugly Duckling" venture, and Mrs. Carter said that she was very thankful that it had all been settled satisfactorily. She said that she was about to sail for Europe with Mr. Belasco, and they would endeavor to obtain the American rights to "Miss Hellyet," in which Belasco said Mrs. Carter would make a great deal of money for both of them.

I never heard, previous to the bringing of this suit, in November, 1893, that Belasco had any claim against Fairbank for services in training Mrs. Carter, and I never heard Price say that Belasco had such a claim. The reason that Belasco had such a claim. The reason that Fairbank's counsel advised him to pay the money to get rid of the company out of difficulties in Kansas City was to save their client, Mr. Fairbank, from scandal and exposure.

After a short recess, Mr. Dittenhoefer began the cross-examination of Mr. Morrison. Mr. Morrison took every opportunity to interject his opinions into his answers, and was allowed more than the usual latitude by the Court. But he was called to order several times. Neither counsel nor witness lost his temper during the examination, which proceeded, in part, as follows:

Q.—Did you say to Mr. Price that if Mrs. Carter appeared in this suit as a witness you would ruin and damn her forever? A.—I did not, in those words. What I said was, that I regretted that Mrs. Carter had got into such an unfortunate position; that she was on the fair road to success, but her association with these people and the environments would damn her, and mean her ruin if she appeared in the case. What I meant was that if she went on the stand in the interest of these people, who were blackmailing Mr. Fairbank, it would ruin her.

Q.—Did you say to Mr. Price, it would be to his interest not to go on the stand? A.—No.

Q.—Did you say to Mrs. Carter that if Belasco came into court you would go on the stand and swear for the corporation against him? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you say in the interview in Kansas City, in March, 1891, that Belasco and Price were blackmailing Fairbank? A.—I said that what Belasco had said sounded like blackmail.

Q.—And yet a month later you dined with Mrs. Carter and Belasco, whom you had charged with blackmailing? A.—I did, as a matter of business.

Q.—And you went down to the steamship to see them off to Europe, as a business matter? A.—I did. I have dined with penitentiary convicts as a matter of business. You must know that I am a State's Attorney.

Q.—But you are not here as State's Attorney? A.—No. If I were I might have some business on hand.

Q.—You are a Chicago lawyer, and a smart one. Now, why did you pay this money without any verification of the items in the bills submitted, as you have already testified? A.—I would have you understand that I was hushing up a blackmailing scheme.

Q.—Did Mr. Delasco get any of the money you paid out in Kansas City? A.—Yes and no.

Q.—That is no answer. I want a responsive answer? A.—Now don't get excited, Judge.

Q.—You don't excite me; you amuse me. But I want an answer to my question? A.—I can not tell what part of the money Belasco got.

Mr. Dittenhoefer then took up the schedule attached to the receipt which Messrs. Belasco and Price signed for the money which was to take the stranded company away from Kansas City, and, reading each item, he asked Mr. Morrison how much money of each item Belasco received, and the witness said that he could not tell. He did not verify any of the items.

Q.—Now, where is there any blackmail in those items? A.—I will explain where the blackmail came in. I did not believe that these items were correct, that this money had been paid out. Mr. Fairbank was a leading and esteemed citizen of Chicago. He was the friend and client of Wirt Dexter, and was held in high esteem in social and business circles, with an estimable and devoted wife and a young son and daughter. We feared that he would be seriously compromised by having advanced money for the training of Mrs. Carter. I was acting to protect this esteemed and valued citizen from the gossip that those liars with whom he had became connected might spread. There was an implied threat in every letter and telegram from them and it was feared that people would believe that there were immoral purposes behind the advancing of the money by Mr. Fairbank for Mrs. Carter. A crisis had come, and I was anxious to close the matter without publicity, and therefore I did not attempt to verify any of the items.

Q.—Did you think that Mr. Price was a party to this blackmailing scheme? A.—I do not say so. I have given you the facts. You can judge for yourself and form your own conclusions.

Q.—You had suspicions of blackmail at the time of the Kansas City settlement? A.—I had.

Q.—You knew that Mr. Price had a personal claim? A.—I did.

Q.—And you went to Kansas City to settle the matter in full? A.—I did.

Q.—But not Mr. Price's claim? A.—No. I only knew of Mr. Price's claim in a general way.

Q.—Where was this money paid to Price and Belasco? A.—At the Midland National Bank in Kansas City. Both Belasco and Price signed the receipt in the bank. Then we went to a saloon and had a bottle of wine.

Q.—Did Belasco drink his share? A.—He did.

Q.—Now, wouldn't it surprise you to know that Mr. Belasco does not drink wine? A.—I know that he did drink his share on that occasion.

Q.—Did you drink with these blackmailers? A.—I did. I also drank a bottle of wine with Belasco at the dinner we had with Mrs. Carter at the Ashland House in April, 1891. After we finished the first bottle Belasco wanted to send for another bottle, but Mrs. Carter would not let him. She said wine went to his head.

Mr. Morrison was then questioned about the interview at the Sturtevant House, in this city, in April, 1891, when the final settlement was made by him with Messrs. Belasco and Price by the payment of a draft for $2,700. A receipt in full was taken from them, which was signed by Belasco and Price, he said.

The attention of the Court was called to this receipt, which was signed by both Belasco and Price, in a manner different from that adopted by them in affixing their signatures to the receipt signed by them in Kansas City. In the latter, Mr. Belasco signed as "proprietor" and Mr. Price as "manager," but to the Sturtevant House receipt Messrs. Belasco and Price signed their names without designation. This receipt, which was produced by the defense, at the request of counsel for the plaintiff, is relied upon by the defense to show that whatever claims either Mr. Belasco or Mr. Price had against Mr. Fairbank were settled in full. The plaintiff will insist that the receipt was given only for claims growing out of "The Ugly Duckling" venture.

Before the cross-examination of Mr. Morrison was concluded the court adjourned until this morning.

At the time of the recess of the court yesterday, a young colored woman, who said she was Sarah Bryant of 6 Rivington Street, hunted among the crowd which emptied out of the courtroom into the corridor until she found Mr. Belasco. She told him that she had come to place herself under his tuition, as she knew she was a great, though undeveloped, actress. Having read what he had done for Mrs. Carter, she wanted him to train her and bring her out, so she could make "lots of money." The girl seemed to be weakminded, but sincere, and Mr. Belasco spoke kindly to her, and told her that he was so busy now that he would be unable to give her any attention. The girl said that she would call on Mr. Belasco later.

VICE PRESIDENT TO GRADUATES.

He Talks in Alabama University of the Perils of the Future.

TUSCALOOSA, Ala., June 16.—The University of Alabama had its annual commencement to-day. The principal address was delivered by Vice President Stevenson.

Mr. Stevenson eulogized the great statesmen of Alabama, and then said:

"With the marvellous increase of population, the rapid accumulation of wealth, the multiplication of monster corporations, corruption in the government of large cities, and the influx of a vicious element into our population—with all these, will come questions of as great moment and no less difficult of solution than any whose happy determination tested the courage and the wisdom of the past generation.

"In the discussion and settlement of these great questions, you are to be the factors. It will be yours to stand in the van, and, whatever dangers may menace faithfully to guard and transmit to coming generations the priceless legacy of free government."

YESTERDAY'S NEWPORT ARRIVALS.

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs and Miss Virginia Fair Return from Europe.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 16.—Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs and Miss Virginia Fair, who have just returned from Europe, and Dr. Louis Gunther of New-York, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Duryea of Brookline, Mass., and Mr. and Mrs. Ellwood Davis of Philadelphia arrived for the season to-day.

Other arrivals include Mrs. M. L. Frederic of Philadelphia, to visit Mrs. F. T. Sully-Darley; Mrs. W. G. Warden and Miss Warden, also of Philadelphia; D. P. Caulkins, Dr. John J. Cattanach of New-York, Mrs. S. H. Sibly of Boston, and the Rev. M. K. Schermerhorn of Arlington, Mass., to visit Anthony S. Sherman.

James Otis returned to New-York, and Robert Goelet left on a fishing trip to Canada to-day.

The Clambake Club, of which Center Hitchcock is President, will have its first outing July 4.

Michigan's Free-Silver Men.

LANSING, Mich., June 16.—Several members of a State free-silver committee, appointed by E. E. Jarvis of Benton Harbor, met in this city and issued a call for a mass convention to "all persons, irrespective of past party affiliations, who favor the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1, to be held in the City of Lansing on July 16." The purpose of the convention is to elect four delegates and four alternates to the Free Silver Convention at St. Louis, July 22, and to complete the organization of an independent free-silver party in Michigan.

ABRAM S. HEWITT THE MAN

SLATED TO SUCCEED MR. LOW ON RAPID TRANSIT COMMISSION.

Mayor Strong Committed in Favor of the Selection of the Former Mayor, Who, It Is Understood, Has Indicated His Willingness to Serve—North Siders Urge the Appointment of Joseph A. Goulden—Court Fixes Commissioners' Fees.

Abram S. Hewitt will be chosen to succeed Seth Low as a member of the Rapid Transit Commission, unless something shall occur to interfere with plans now believed to have been arranged. Mayor Strong is committed in favor of the selection of Mr. Hewitt, and he will urge his associates on the commission to elect the former Mayor. It is understood that Mr. Hewitt has indicated his willingness to serve, if the Commissioners should ask him to join them.

Tax Commissioner James L. Wells, ex-Civil Justice J. C. Julius Langbein, and George J. Grossman, a joint committee of the North Side Board of Trade and the Taxpayers' Alliance, called on Mayor Strong yesterday, to ask his influence with the commission for the selection of Col. Joseph A. Goulden as Mr. Low's successor. The Mayor informed the committee that his choice had already been made, but he expressed himself well pleased with the committee's recommendation, and advised that it be forwarded to Alexander E. Orr, President of the Rapid Transit Commission.

The North Side Board of Trade and the Taxpayers' Alliance decided to urge the selection of Col. Goulden, on the ground that the section north of the Harlem River is not represented on the Rapid Transit Commission. Residents there feel that they are as much interested in rapid transit as any one can be. They voted for municipal construction, and indicated thereby their willingness to assume a good share of the bonded indebtedness contemplated for that purpose. The underground plan did not provide for the well populated north side, an omission, it is thought, which could not have occurred if a north-side resident had been on the commission. The Mayor's visitors yesterday had no objection to Mr. Hewitt, whose comprehensibe methods of dealing with municipal affairs are sufficiently assuring that he will recognize the importance of the section north of the Harlem River in his consideration of the rapid transit problem. At the same time, the committee will not withdraw Col. Goulden's name, but will present it to the Commissioners as strongly as possible.

The committee discussed with Mayor Strong the subject of routes other than those already recommended. He seemed much interested and pleased to learn that the Manhattan Company had been advised of the requirements of that section, as voiced by the two associations. The following letter indicates generally the scope of the improvement desired:

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Mr. James L. Wells, President of the North Side Board of Trade, and Mr. George Gould, representing the Manhattan Railway Company, were invited to a conference with Mayor Strong at his office on Saturday morning, on the subject of the extension of the elevated lines through the north side with a view to bringing about a plan satisfactory to the citizens of that section.

Mr. Wells, again politic, but firmly, urged the necessity of extending the lines to the city limits in accordance with the demand made at the public hearing, in which the Mayor acquiesced. Mr. Gould showed a disposition to comply with the wishes of the north side as to additional extensions, and said the company would take seriously into consideration the demand of the North Side Board of Trade as to continuous trains, as the law requires, and Mr. Gould asked for a definite plan of routes satisfactory to the north side, and Mr. Wells agreed on behalf of the North Side Board of Trade to have a map prepared, showing the extensions desired, which map has since been prepared and is now in the hands of the railway company for consideration, and will be presented at the hearing before the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners on Thursday.

LIBERT E. DAVIS,
Chairman, Committee on Literature and Publication.

NEW-YORK, June 16, 1896.

The committee proposed a west side route through the Jerome Avenue Valley, from One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street northward, passing through West Morrisania, High Bridgeville, Inwood, Mount Eden, Mount Hope, South Fordham, Fordham Heights, Fordham, Bedford Park, William's Bridge, and Woodlawn, to the Yonkers line. This line would be immediately profitable, it is believed, by feeding a district already well-settled and by furnishing a convenient route to Woodlawn on Sunday, and to Van Cortlandt Park on holidays. There is no objection to the line out Broadway, from King's Bridge to the Yonkers line, but the other route is more thickly settled and should not be neglected, property owners think.

The other lines proposed would branch from the suburban road at One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, and proceed northeastward about one mile to Intervale Avenue, from which point one branch should be built northward, through East Morrisania, Woodstock, the Fox estate, the Vyse estate, West Farms, a portion of Van Nest, Bronxdale, William's Bridge, and Wakefield, to the Mount Vernon line. This would be a paying line at once, and would accommodate travel to St. Mary's, Crotona, and Bronx Parks, to the Morris Park race course and to the rapidly growing district beyond. The other branch proposed from the Intervale Avenue junction would be eastward, crossing the Bronx River and passing through Centreville, Unionport, and Westchester. This branch is urged because all plans heretofore submitted have terminated at the Bronx River, as if that were the city boundary.

The proposition is that the territory annexed to the city last year, beyond the Bronx, be supplied with transit facilities. It promises to develop rapidly. As Mr. Davis's letter says, the routes described have been submitted to Mr. Gould, so that on their formal presentation at to-morrow's meeting of the Rapid Transit Commission, the Manhattan Company cannot plead surprise as an excuse for not discussing them.

Chief Justice Van Brunt of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court signed an order yesterday fixing the fees of the Rapid Transit Commissioners—Alexander E. Orr, William Steinway, Seth Low, John Claflin, John H. Starin, and John H. Inman—at $5,000, and the Supreme Court Commissioners, who reported on the rapid transit plan—Frederic R. Coudert, William L. Gelshenan, and George Sherman—at $2,000 each.

HEARING BEFORE STATE BOARD.

Manhattan Company, It Is Believed, Will Promise to Obey the Law.

Demands for the enforcement of the law requiring the Manhattan Railway Company to furnish continuous rides to passengers without change of cars between points north and south of the Harlem River will be urged before the State Railroad Commissioners in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, 32 Nassau Street, this morning. The meeting will be the result of the agitation of this subject in the upper wards of the city, the residents of that section having become thoroughly disgusted with the company's evident purpose to continue to violate the law until forced to obey it.

Both the Taxpayers' Alliance and the North Side Board of Trade will appear to press the charges against the company. Adolph G. Hottenroth of Gumbleton & Hottenroth will present the formal complaint brought by George J. Grossman against the Manhattan Railway Company for its refusal to obey the law. Mr. Grossman is a member of the Twenty-third Ward Property Owners' Association, which is included in the Taxpayers' Alliance of the Twenty-third Ward.

The North Side Board of Trade will be formally represented by ex-Civil Justice J. C. Julius Langbein, Albert E. Davis, and Myron G. Burton.

Other members of both associations will be present, and a sweeping and effective arraignment of the company's willful neglect of the law is expected. Those who are making this demand hope that the company may send some one to the meeting authorized to speak beyond the limits of an irrelevant brief. They would like nothing better than to have the complaint fairly argued out before the Railroad Commissioners, although they do not see what possible answer or excuse the company can make. It is understood that the Manhattan Directors have decided to provide for a continuous ride forthwith, and that the company's part in to-day's proceedings will be to try to cover its deliberate violation of the law for two years by smooth promises to become lawabiding at once.

FAILURE OF S. SAMUELS & SON.

Creditors Attach the Transfer of Their Stock of Clothing.

S. Samuels & Son, dealers in clothing at 92 and 94 Baxter Street, have failed, and all the stock has been removed from their store. Ten truckloads of goods were taken from the store late Monday afternoon, it is said, to the auction rooms of L. Ullmann & Co.

The failure has caused much comment among the creditors. S. Samuels & Son gave a bill of sale of the stock to Samuel Louis & Son, woolen merchants, who immediately sold it to L. Ullmann & Co. Then S. Samuels & Son allowed Erdman, Levy & Mayer to take a judgment against them yesterday for $4,648 in favor of Nathan Stern, who is said to be a clerk of Samuel Louis & Son, on a demand note. Execution was issued to the Sheriff, who took possession of the store, but he found only the fixtures.

Soon after the judgment was entered, Goldsmith & Doherty, representing Louis Ullmann, went to the Coroner and put in a replevin for the entire stock for Mr. Ullmann, the amount being placed at $10,000. Horwitz & Hershfield also put in two replevins with the Coroner for goods sold to the firm by Leopold Mayer for $2,500, and Baruch Wolff & Co. for $1,200.

Herman Joseph said yesterday that he discovered on Monday that the stock was being removed from the store of S. Samuels & Son. He said he has begun suits on behalf of four creditors, attacking the entire transfer of stock to Samuel Louis & Son, claiming that the latter had no right to dispose of it to L. Ullmann & Co. Simon Samuels owns the property at 104 Mott Street, valued at $35,000, and mortgaged for $16,000. He gave an additional mortgage on the property on Monday for $2,550 to Charles H. Louis, and yesterday he transferred it to Harry Davis for $1. Henry Samuels, the junior partner, is reputed to own the property at 54 Spring Street. Simon Samuels has been in business thirty-four years, and his son has been his partner for twelve years. Their liabilities are reported to be $25,000.

LOUISVILLE CAPTURED BY A. P. A.

In the Mayor's Absence the Aldermanic President Is Autocrat.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 16.—During the absence in St. Louis yesterday of Mayor Todd, as a delegate to the Republican National Convention, President King of the Board of Aldermen, forcibly took charge as Mayor, and signed, among other papers, a contract for $19,000 with the Barber Asphalt Paving Company, to which Mayor Todd was opposed.

He searched for other papers, of which there are many, but they were locked in the Mayor's desk. He will have the locksmith force the lock, but Mayor Todd, it is said, will also be on hand, and trouble will probably follow.

King is a member of the A. P. A., which organization animates the General Council. The members of the Boards of Public Works and Safety are Democrats, and, as a result of the three-sided warfare, the city is at a standstill. As an illustration, Mayor Todd has refused to sign the payrolls of the Fire Department for two months. These are locked in his desk. King will sign them, if possible, though the A. P. A. wants to also hamper the public boards and secure the patronage, all employes being under these boards.

Henry J. Smith's Injuries Fatal.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., June 16.—Henry J. Smith, General Superintendent of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company and President of the recent Electrical Show in New-York City, who fractured his skull by a fall from a hay mow in his barn on Sunday morning, died to-day. Mr. Smith was born in Hector, Schuyler County, N. Y. He had been in the employ of the Edison Company since 1881, and was one of the best known electrical experts in the country. He was a prominent Mason. He was forty-two years old and leaves a wife and one son.

Johannis
"KING OF NATURAL TABLE WATERS."
Is conceded to be the finest Table Water ever imported
Bottled at the Johannis Spring—Zollhaus, Germany.
Ernest Gogorza, 50 Broad St., N. Y., Managing Agent, Johannis Co., of America.

WILLIAM H. BELLAMY RESIGNS.

Difficulty Removed in a Way in Reinstating Tax Assessor Haverty.

The complication that arose in the Tax Department over the reinstatement by the Court of Appeals of Major P. M. Haverty as a member of the Board of Tax Assessors has been straightened out by the resignation of Assessor William H. Bellamy from his three-thousand-dollar post.

When Major Haverty was dismissed from the department the new board came into office, but there was no official designation as to which of the Assessors was the Major's successor. With the reinstatement of Mr. Haverty the question arose as to which member of the then existing board should retire.

A series of difficulties presented itself. First, the Tax Commissioners found that none of the incumbents could be forced out except through charges. There were no grounds for charges. The law, moreover, does not permit of five Assessors holding office, and with Mr. Haverty reinstated there would be five.

The Controller expressed his intention of withholding the salaries of the four incumbents pending a decision of the courts as to what he should do. Then, too, it was found that Assessors McCue and Jacobus were veterans, and could not be deposed nor could the other Assessor, Rush, who was President of the board. That narrowed matters down to W. H. Bellamy, but had Mr. Bellamy chosen to remain he could not have been forced out.

He was told, however, that he would be taken care of if he would but straighten out the tangle by handing in his resignation. This he did yesterday.

More trouble is in store, however, for with the reinstatement of Haverty the Court said he was entitled to his back pay, and, as the law does not provide for the salary of the fifth man, Controller Fitch says "somebody is going to get left."

AN ALLEGED BICYCLE THIEF.

Roemele Had Just Been Acquitted When He Was Caught Again.

NEWARK, N. J., June 16.—There was a lively chase through Broad Street, Park Place, and Centre Street to-day after a bicycle thief, and, although the man on the wheel distanced his pursuers, he was subsequently captured by a policeman and locked up at Police Headquarters. He gave his name as Jacob Brown of 264 Mulberry Street, but was identified by Court Clerk Freeland as Jacob Roemele, who was acquitted in the Upper Court yesterday for having robbed Walter Scott.

The wheel which Roemele stole to-day is owned by J. E. Marcy, a New-York business man, who left it standing against the curb opposite the Post Office, after taking the precaution to lock the wheels Roemele broke the lock chain, and, mounting the wheel, rode away just as Marcy came out of the building.

Roemele was very indignant over his arrest. He denied that he had stolen the wheel, but was locked up. A policeman learned that he pawned the wheel in a pawnshop on Springfield Avenue for $4, and then sold the ticket to a boy for 50 cents. The wheel was recovered.

CARDINAL SATOLLI'S SUCCESSOR.

Nothing Known of Him at the Papal Legation in Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The report that Mgr. Falconio has been designated by the Pope to succeed Cardinal Satolli as Apostolic Delegate to the United States, cannot be confirmed at the Papal Legation here.

Dr. Rooker, Secretary of the Legation, said to-day that Cardinal Satolli had gone on mission to go to the consistory which takes place at Rome on the 27th inst., but had decided to remain here, as the Pope desired him to do so. While nothing is known here regarding the appointment of his successor, it is generally understood that the Cardinal will remain in this country until his successor arrives.

Attractive Places for Summer Homes.

For the guidance of Summer travelers, "Summering on the Lackawanna" has been issued by the Passenger Department of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. The book is well illustrated and prettily bound. Its 200 pages contain much information as to trips and cost, and much that is of general interest. Especially attractive are the pictures which have been reproduced from photographs of scenes along the line of the railroad. Three interesting pages are given over to pictures of the exterior and interior of Washington's Headquarters at Morristown, N. J. On another page are reproduced contrasting views of Spitfire, the engine owned by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and a modern locomotive and train of vestibuled coaches. The territory covered by the book is chiefly in New-York, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania, and a large part of the volume is devoted to places within easy reach of New-York, which offer advantages for family residences throughout the Summer. Not only is information given as to places on the line of this road, out tours are suggested on other roads.

Episcopal Academy Centenary.

CHESHIRE, Conn., June 16.—The one hundred and second anniversary of the Episcopal Academy of Connecticut, and one hundredth anniversary of its establishment in the old school building, are to be observed here Thursday, June 18. The new principal, Prof. E. D. Woodbury, then takes his office. A large gathering of former pupils is expected. A service in commemoration of the late Rev. Dr. Horton, for thirty years principal of the school, is to be held. A special train for Cheshire will connect at New-Haven with the 8 A. M. train from New-York; returning, New-York will be reached at 7:30 P. M.

LAST LINK IN SYNDICATE

ABBEY'S NOW IN A BIG CHAIN OF THE LEADING THEATRES.

By the Lease of the Property for Five Years to Al Hayman, Who Is Associated with Other Managers, the Scheme for Obtaining Control of Prominent Houses in the More Important Cities of This Country Has Been Accomplished.

When Manager Al Hayman, in Paris, on Monday secured from Ogden Goelet the lease of Abbey's Theatre for five years, he completed a task to which he has given his greatest labors for some years.

A reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES called on Harry Mann, Al Hayman's representative, at the Empire Theatre yesterday. Mr. Mann said:

"It is quite true that Mr. Hayman has secured Abbey's Theatre from the owners of the property, Mr. Hayman will take possession of the theatre early in September."

From a member of an important theatrical firm the true inwardness of Mr. Hayman's move in securing the lease of Abbey's was learned. Said he:

"The acquisition of this theatre by Mr. Hayman is in the direct interest of a syndicate of wealthy theatrical managers, of which Mr. Hayman is the most active member. The members of this syndicate are Al Hayman, Charles Frohman, Klaw & Erlanger, Nixon & Zimmerman of Philadelphia, and Rich & Harris of Boston.

"The men forming this syndicate are among the most enterprising and progressive of the theatrical managers of the United States. The formation of the syndicate was forced on us because of the rapid accumulation of theatres throughout the country. This tended to depress and even kill the theatrical business, and forced many of us to become producers of plays as well as managers, in the endeavor to keep our theatres open with first-class attractions.

"The movement led by Mr. Hayman had for its object the concentration of first-class companies to certain theatres in leading cities, and the formation of a chain or circuit of first-class theatres in which only high-class attractions will be placed. The securing of Abbey's Theatre completes the project and gives to the syndicate one of the finest theatres in New-York City. It is the capstone of the vast edifice upon which we have labored long.

"The theatres controlled by the syndicate are as follows: Abbey's and the Garrick Theatre, New-York; Broad Street Theatre, Chestnut Street Opera House, Chestnut Street Theatre, and Walnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, Penn.; Hollis Street Theatre and Boston Museum, Boston, Mass.; Columbia Theatre and Col. Sinn's Montauk Theatre, Brooklyn; Academy of Music and Lyceum Theatre, Baltimore, Md.; Lafayette Square Theatre and Columbia Theatre, Washington, D. C.; Alvin Theatre, Pittsburg, Penn.

"Euclid Avenue Opera House and Lyceum Theatre, Cleveland, Ohio; New Century Theatre, St. Louis, Mo.; Columbia Theatre and Hooley's Theatre, Chicago, Ill.; Davidson Theatre, Milwaukee, Wis.; Coates's Opera House, Kansas City, Mo.; Tabor Grand Opera House, Denver, Col.; Salt Lake Theatre, Salt Lake City, Utah; Baldwin Theatre and California Theatre, San Francisco, Cal.; Academy of Music and St. Charles Theatre, New-Orleans, La.; Detroit Opera House, Detroit, Mich.; Star Theatre, Buffalo, N. Y.; Grand Opera House, Toronto, Great Southern, Columbus, Ohio, and the New Valentine, Toledo, Ohio.

"The syndicate controls leases which represent an outlay of nearly $2,000,000 a year for the single item of rent, and almost as much more for operating expenses.

J. Fred Zimmerman and Samuel Nixon of Philadelphia were in this city yesterday on business connected with the syndicate. Mr. Zimmerman was asked by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES about the plans of the syndicate. He said:

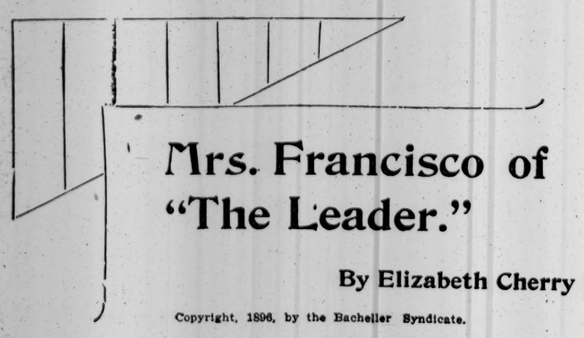
"I would much prefer not to say anything concerning our plans until the return of Mr. Hayman from abroad. Now that the Abbey Theatre lease has been secured, Mr. Hayman will probably cut short his stay across the water, and look for him to sail for home Saturday next."

The theatrical managers whose offices are in Upper Broadway, in the vicinity of the Metropolitan Opera House, were amused yesterday at a move made by Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau. For some weeks past the Broadway side of the Metropolitan Opera House has been lined by huge billboards announcing the opening of Abbey's Theatre in September, under the management of Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau, with Francis Wilson in a new comic opera.

A force of men early yesterday morning removed every bit of billboard from the Opera House. This was taken as indicating more forcibly than words that the managers of the Metropolitan take no further interest in Abbey's Theatre.

Capt. Herbert A. Saterlee.

ALBANY, June 16.—Herbert A. Saterlee of New-York City, Aide de Camp on the staff of the Commander in Chief, Gov. Morton, was today commissioned by Adjt. Gen. McAlpin to the naval rank of Captain, under authority of an amendment made to the Military Code by the last Legislature.



Mrs. Francisco of "The Leader."

By Elizabeth Cherry Haire.

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PART I.

There was an oppressive and unusual stillness about the local office of The Leader that Sunday afternoon. The city editor was in a bad humor. He usually was on Sunday, because he had a habit of always getting very drunk late on Saturday night. The portion of the local force due on Sunday always made itself conspicuous by its absence. As soon as each man received his assignment, he fled to the uttermost parts of the earth, apparently, and never reappeared until the evening hours and a full meal had somewhat restored the city editor's good humor.

From 2 until

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

PRICES IMPROVE ON PROMISE OF A GOLD PLANK.

Professional Operators Looking for a Reaction Which Did Not Materialise—London Taking Profits—Western Orders a Feature—Commission House Business Improving—Investment Bonds in Demand—High Prices for Governments.

TUESDAY--P. M.

The stock market was controlled to-day by the news from the Republican Convention at St. Louis. Press dispatches, as well as private advices, indicate the adoption of a straight gold plank in the platform, and the financial community was of course elated over the prospect. Happiness in the East would be complete if some candidate other than McKinley should be placed on the platform.

The active stocks have advanced fully 5 points since last Wednesday, the gain in St. Paul being more than 6 points, and professional operators are consequently inclined to look for a reaction. London apparently was of this way of thinking this morning, for it sold stocks. All offerings, however, were readily absorbed, and, although there was some hesitation in the morning, strength was the feature of the afternoon, and the final prices were as a rule the best of the day, with the market both active and buoyant. Much of to-day's buying came from the West. Commission-house business showed signs of improvement. Men who have been absent from the Street for months were in brokers' offices, and their purchases are not likely to come on the market again until a considerably higher level has been reached.

Lake Shore sold at 154⅝, the highest point in its history. St. Paul touched 79⅝, the highest point it has reached since the panic of 1893. There were transactions in several high-priced investment stocks which have been long neglected. Consolidated Gas sold at 161½, a gain of 3½ points. The bond market was active and higher on investment demand. The increasing business in this branch of the market is regarded with much satisfaction, as activity and strength in bonds has almost invariably preceded an improvement in the stock market. Government bonds were strong, the new 4s, coupon, selling up to 118¼. The registered 4s sold at 118⅛, the highest price recorded since their issue. A favorable feature was the weakness in foreign exchange.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 2@2½ per cent. The last loan was made at 2 per cent.

Time money rates were at 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3½ per cent. for ninety days, 3¼ per cent. for four months, and 4 per cent. for six months. Commercial paper quotations: Sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4 per cent.; four months' acceptances, 4@4½ per cent.; choice four to six months' single names, 4½@5 per cent.; names of good calibre, but less well known, 5@6 per cent.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $132,221,408; balances, $11,122,971; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $992,327.

Money on call in London 1½@2¾ per cent.; discount rate in the open market, 11-16 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 68⅝@69c. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 68⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 53¾c.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 31¾d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$89,723,162
Imports for same period	19,282,274
Net exports	$20,440,888
Net exports to date, 1895	12,925,440
Net exports to date, 1894	47,460,831
Net exports to date, 1893	63,342,978

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and weaker. Nominal rates were $4.88 for sixty days and $4.89 for demand. Actual rates were $4.87¼@$4.87½ or sixty-day bills, $4.88¼@$4.88½ for demand, $4.88½@$4.88¾ for cable transfers, and $4.86¼ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16⅞ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95 5-16 and 95¾, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago--55c premium. Boston--$@10c discount. San Francisco--Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. New-Orleans--Commercial, 50c premium; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah--Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par. Charleston--Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium.

RAILWAY BONDS.

Railway bonds were in good demand at advancing prices. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Brook. El. 1st.....1
C. & O. 1st. R. & A., 2d con.....1
Det. Gas 5s.....1
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st. t. r.....2½
Iron Mt. 5s.....1¼
Kan. Pac. con., t. r.1⅛
Louis. & Nash. unif. 4s 2
Manhattan 4s.....1
Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s.....2

DECLINED.

Col., H. V. & Tol. 5s.1 |Wis. Cent. 1st, t. r..1¼

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Government bonds were very strong. The 4s, 1925, advanced ⅜; the 4s, 1907, registered, ⅜, and the 5s, ¼. The sales were $291,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 117⅜@118¼@118⅛; $10,000 do, registered, at 118¼; $3,000 4s, 1907, coupon, at 110, and $32,000 5s, coupon, at 113@113¼@113. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	....	94½
4s, r., 1907	....	108⅝
4s, c., 1907	....	109⅝
4s, r., 1925	....	118
4s, c., 1925	....	118
5s, r., 1904	....	113
5s, c., 1904	....	113
Currency 6s, 1897	....	100½
Currency 6s, 1898	....	103
Currency 6s, 1899	....	105
Cherokee 4s, 1896	....	100
Cherokee 4s, 1897	....	100
Cherokee 4s, 1898	....	100
Cherokee 4s, 1899	....	100

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced --Illinois Central, 1¼; to 97¼; Erie, ¼, to 15⅜; New-York Central, ¼, to 99½, and Northern Pacific preferred, ⅜, to 15¼. Declined--Erie first preferred, ¼, to 37; Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 52⅜; Union Pacific, ⅛, to 8½; Canadian Pacific, ⅛, to 63¾; St. Paul, ¼, to 80¾, and Atchison, ¼, to 15¾. Reading sold at 8¾. British consols were firm at 112 15-16 for money and 1-16 higher for the account, at 113.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—Sealed proposals will be received by Controller Ashbel P. Fitch at his office, 280 Broadway, on or before the 30th inst., for the whole, or part of, $1,283,909.84 3½ per cent. gold bonds and stock of the City of New-York. The stock to be sold includes $554,665 consolidated stock of the City of New-York, issued to acquire St. John's Cemetery in the Ninth Ward for a public park; $250,000 consolidated stock of the city, issued to construct a bridge over the Harlem at Third Avenue; $238,694 "schoolhouse bonds," and $195,250 consolidated stock of the city, issued for the College of the City of New-York. Interest is payable on all of these securities on May 1 and Nov. 1 of each year, the principal being payable in 1914 and 1916. Executors, administrators, guardians and others holding trust funds are authorized by an Act of the Legislature, passed March 14, 1889, to invest in these bonds.

—The interest on the debenture stock of the National Wall Paper Company for the year ended March 31, amounting to 8 per cent., will be paid on June 18. Transfer books will close June 16 and reopen June 19.

—The coupons of the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville Railroad, Peoria Division, first mortgage bonds, due Jan. 1, 1896, will be paid at the office of the Central Trust Company on and after June 29.

—The Franklin Trust Company of Brooklyn has declared a dividend of 2 per cent. on the capital stock, payable July 2. Transfer books will close June 24 and reopen July 2.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	12¼	13	12¼	13	+1	12⅝	13	1,150
American Cotton Oil pf	55¼	55¼	55¼	55¼		55¼	55½	211
*American Sugar Refineries	123	123¼	122¼	122⅞	+⅛	122⅝	122⅞	27,555
American Sugar Refineries pf	103⅞	104	103⅞	103⅞	-⅛	103½	104	474
American Tobacco	65⅜	66¼	65⅜	66¼	+⅜	66⅛	66¼	9,500
Ann Arbor pf	25	25	25	25		25½	27	25
A., T. & S. F., all in. paid	15⅜	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	+⅛	15⅛	15⅞	6,090
Atch., Topeka & Santa Fé pf	22¾	23¼	22¼	23¼	+⅝	23⅛	23⅝	1,338
Atlantic & Pacific	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	-⅛	⅞	½	235
Baltimore & Ohio	19	19	19	19		18¾	19⅛	300
*Bay State Gas	26⅞	27¼	26⅜	27¼		26½	27½	500
Brooklyn Union Gas	92	93¼	92	93¼	+2⅜	93¼	94	1,159
Canada Southern	50⅞	51¼	50⅝	51¼	+⅜	51	51½	950
Chesapeake & Ohio	16¼	16½	16	16¼	+¼	16¼	16⅜	2,385
Chicago & Alton	158½	159½	158½	159½		155	160	102
Chicago Gt. West	9⅛	10	9⅛	10	+⅝	9⅝	10⅛	1,000
Chicago Gas	68⅞	69¼	68⅜	68⅝	+¼	68⅝	68⅞	3,010
Chicago, Burlington & Q'y	79⅞	80⅝	79⅜	80⅜	+⅝	80¼	80⅜	18,090
Chicago & Northwestern	104¼	105	103⅝	104⅜	+⅝	104⅜	104⅝	4,160
C., M. & St. Paul	78⅜	79⅝	78⅜	79½	+⅝	79⅜	79⅝	40,900
C., M. & St. Paul pf	128½	128¾	128	128		128	129	22
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	71⅜	72½	71⅜	72½	+⅝	72½	72¼	7,810
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	34	34	33⅜	33⅜	-⅝	33⅜	33⅝	900
Colorado Fuel & Iron	27⅜	28	27⅜	28	+⅛	27⅞	28½	350
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	16⅜	16⅞	16⅜	16⅞	+⅛	16⅜	17⅛	500
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo pf	60	60	60	60		58	60	10
Consolidated Gas Company	158	161½	158	161½	+3¼	160¼	161	3,165
Delaware & Hudson	123⅞	126½	123½	126½	+⅝	126	126⅝	585
Del., Lack. & Western	164½	164½	162¾	163¾	-⅜	162½	164	900
Denver & Rio Grande	13¾	14	13¾	14		14¼		200
Denver & Rio Grande pf	49⅝	49½	49⅝	49½	+⅜	49½	49⅝	550
Detroit Gas	29	32½	29	32½	+3½			2,200
Dist. & C. F., all in. paid	17	17½	16⅝	17½	+¼	17⅛	17¾	3,355
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y	95½	95½	95½	95½		95	97	5
Erie	15	15⅝	15	15⅝	+⅞	15¼	15½	1,100
Erie 1st pf	37	38	37	37½	+½	37½	38½	800
Evansville & Terre Haute	30	30	30	30		30½	34	100
General Electric	34	34	33¼	33⅜	+⅜	33⅜	33⅝	1,460
Great Northern pf	118	118	118	118		118	120	100
Illinois Central	96	96	96	96	+1½	95¾	96¾	800
Iowa Central	8½	8¼	8½	8½	+⅛	8⅝	9	100
Iowa Central pf	24¾	25	24¾	25	+1¼	23½	26	200
Laclede Gas	24	24	23½	23½	-1	23⅜	24	200
Lake Erie & Western	19	19⅜	19	19⅜		19½	19½	200
Lake Erie & Western pf	71⅞	71⅞	71	71⅝	-⅛	¶71¼	71½	320
Lake Shore	153⅞	154⅝	153⅜	154⅝	+1½	154	155	335
Long Island	75¼	76¼	75¼	76¼	+⅝	75	77½	125
Louisville & Nashville	51⅜	53	51⅜	52⅜	+⅝	52⅜	52⅝	17,837
Louisville, N. A. & Chicago	9	9⅜	9	9⅜	+⅛	9¼	9½	575
Manhattan Con	103⅝	104⅝	103⅝	104⅝	+⅛	104⅜	105	1,680
*Metropolitan Traction	108	108⅝	108	108⅝	+1⅛	108	109	410
Michigan Central	96½	96½	96½	96½	+1⅜	96½	98	370
Minneapolis & St. Louis	19	19	19	19	+1	18½	19⅜	100
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st pf	78½	79¼	78½	79¼	+¼	79	79½	250
Minneapolis & St. Louis 2d pf	48	48	47¾	47¾	-⅛	47½	48	200
Minnesota Iron	68	68	68	68	+1	68	69	165
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	-⅜	12	13	110
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	26⅛	26⅞	25½	26⅜	+⅝	26	26½	1,200
Missouri Pacific	24	24½	23⅝	24⅛	+⅜	24⅛	24¼	3,940
*National Lead Company	25⅜	26¼	25⅜	26¼	+1	26½	26⅝	740
*National Lead Company pf	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	+¾	89½	90¼	154
New-Jersey Central	107¾	108	107¾	108	+1	107¾	108	810
New-York Central	97	98	97	97⅞	+⅝	97⅜	98¼	2,073
N. Y., Chicago & St. L. 2d pf	31⅞	32½	31½	32½	+⅝	31⅞	32¾	210
N. Y., Sus. & Western	9	9¼	9	9¼		9¼	9½	20
N. Y., Sus. & Western pf	24⅞	25⅛	24⅞	25⅛	+⅛	24⅝	25⅛	350
Nor. & Western, 2d in. paid	5½	5½	5½	5½	+⅛	5	6	100
North American	4⅞	5⅜	5½	5½	+⅛	5½	5⅝	410
Northern Pacific, 1st in. paid	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	+⅛	4⅝	5	735
Nor. Pacific pf., 1st in. paid	15	15	15	15	+⅛	14⅜	15	300
Ontario & Western	14⅜	15	14⅜	15	+⅛	15	15½	1,020
Pacific Mail	26	26	25⅞	26	+⅛	26	26¼	825
Phil. & Reading, 2d in. paid	15⅜	16	15⅜	15⅝	+⅛	15⅜	15⅞	8,150
Pullman Palace Car Company	158½	158½	158½	158½	+½	157	160	100
St. Louis Southwestern	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	-⅛	5	5¼	197
St. Louis Southwestern pf	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜		11	11½	50
St. Paul & Omaha	43¾	44	43¾	44	+¼	44¼	44½	300
St. Paul & Omaha pf	127	127	127	127		125	127	50
Southern Pacific	19⅜	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	-⅛	19½	20	300
Southern Railway	9⅜	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	+⅛	9¾	9⅞	2,209
Southern Railway pf	29⅜	29⅞	29⅜	29⅞	+⅜	29½	29⅞	4,251
Tennessee Coal & Iron	25½	26⅞	25½	26⅞	+1	26¼	26⅞	7,895
Texas Pacific	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	-⅛	8¼	8½	175
Union Pacific, t. r.	8¼	8¾	8⅛	8⅝	+⅛	8⅝	8⅞	2,750
U. S. Denver & Gulf	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	-⅛	3	3¾	100
U. S. Cordage, t. r.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝		5½	6¼	655
U. S. Cordage pf., t. r.	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+⅛	10½	10⅝	110
U. S. Cordage gtd., t. r.	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	-⅛	21½	22	100
United States Leather	9	9	9	9	-⅛	8¾	9	100
*United States Leather pf	62¾	64½	63⅜	64½	+1⅝	63⅜	63½	3,960
United States Rubber	19	20¼	19	20¼	+1⅛	19⅜	20¼	1,075
United States Rubber pf	79	80	78	80	+½	79⅞	80½	1,626
Wabash	7⅝	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞		7⅞	7½	500
Wabash pf	18	18½	18	18½	+⅛	18⅜	18½	1,835
Wells-Fargo Express	100	100	100	100		97	100	5
Western Union Telegraph	86	86⅜	85⅝	86	-⅜	85⅞	86¼	2,206
Wheeling & Lake Erie	10⅜	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+⅜	10⅜	10⅝	3,660
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	35¼	36⅜	33¾	36½	+1¼	34	37	575
Total sales								222,042

*Unlisted.

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Phenix	.03	.03	.03	.03				100

Bonds.

Ann Arbor 1st 4s		Mo, K & T of Tex 5s	
10,000	70	10,000	76
At, T & S F gen 4s		5,000	77
19,000	79⅝	2,000	66¼
2,000	79¼	N Y, N H & H 4s, cons deb certfs	
24,000	79½	1,000	132¼
10,000	79⅝	Nor Pac 2d coup, Tr Co certfs, assented	
63,000	79⅞	14,000	115
31,000	80	N Y, Ont & Western refunding 4s	
Adjustment 4s		5,000	87⅞
5,000	42	6,000	87¾
5,000	42¼	2,000	88
10,000	42¼	2,000	87⅞
13,500	42	Nor Pac 1st 6s	
20,000	42¼	16,000	117
5,000	42⅜	21,000	116⅞
Broadway & 7th Av 1st cons 5s		1,000	117
1,000	115½	1,000	117¼
Brooklyn Elevated 1st		Northern Pacific 1st reg	
1,000	85	5,000	116⅜
2,000	85	Nor Pac cons Mo. Trust Co certfs, assented	
Brooklyn Rap Tr 5s		16,000	49
5,000	80	10,000	49⅛
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s		10,000	49¼
20,000	106⅝	10,000	49⅜
Bur, C R & N 1st		90,000	49½
500	106½	5,000	49¾
Collat Trust 5s		10,000	49⅝
2,000	102⅝	Nor Pac col trust notes,	
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s		J P M & Co certfs,	
1,000	73⅞	34,000	91¾
3,000	73¾	Nor Pac terminal 1st	
10,000	73¾	1,000	107½
16,000	74	Northern Ry of Cal 5s	
Ches & O R & A Div 2d cnosol 4s		10,000	94½
2,000	86½	Ohio & Miss 1st, Springfield Division	
2,000	87	2,000	101
Chic, B & Q deb 5s, Nebraska ext 4s		Oregon Improvement 1st	
51,000	90	1,000	86¾
5,000820F	90	Oregon Imp Co con 5s, Trust Co certfs	
Chic, B & Q conv 5s		25,000	15
5,000	101¼	Oregon Short Line 6s	
20,000b3	101¼	1,000	114
Chi & Nor Pac 1st, trust receipts		Trust Co certfs	
5,000	43¾	5,000b3	112
5,000	43¾	3,000	112¼
Chicago S L & U N con, Trust Co certfs		Oregon S L & U N con, Trust Co certfs	
10,000	65½	10,000	65½
6,000	66	6,000	66
People's G & C, Chic, 2d gtd 6s		Peo & East 4s	
1,000	103½	2,000	21½
Chic, R I & Pac 6s		Phil & Read 1st pref inc, Trust Co certfs, 2d installment paid	
9,000	130	5,000	34
Chic R I & Pac ext 5s		1,000	34½
2,000	105½	5,000	34½
Chic, St L & N O, Mem Division 1st		2d-pref inc, Trust Co certfs, 2d instalment paid	
1,000	99¼	5,000	22
1,000	129¾	5,000	21⅜
Minn & St L con 5s		5,000	21½
7,000	100½	10,000	22½
Mobile & Ohio G M 4s		3d pref inc, Trust Co certfs, 2d instalment paid	
N Y, Chi & St L 4s		5,000	20
5,000	108¾	Phil & Read gen 4s, Tr Co certfs, stm assd	
Mo, Kansas & East 1st		15,000	79⅝
2,000	92¾	7,000	79½
Mo, Kansas & T 1st 4s		5,000	79¾
1,000	83	Pullman Palace Car 5s	
8,000	83	1,000	91¼
22,000	83⅜	Detroit Gas Co 5s	
5,000	83¼	4,000	81
Mo, K & T 2d		5,000	81⅛
3,000	58½	1,000	82

Bonds--Continued.

Wabash 1st 5s		West Shore gtd 4s	
17,000	106½	11,000	106¼
1,000	106⅝	Registered.	
6,000	106⅞	30,000x1	104
6,000	107	Wisconsin Cen Co 1st, Trust Co certfs	
2,000	106⅜	3,000	36
Detroit & Chic ext		13,000	34½
4,000	99¾		
Wabash 2d mtge 5s			
5,000	75		
2,000	75½		
Total sales			$1,815,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex	147	150	Lac. G. pf.	..	83
Alb. & Sus	175	..	L., N. A. & C. pf.	21	22
A. & T. H.	58	..	L., St. L. &		
Am. Coal	116	125	M. C. R. pf.	107½	..
Am. Ex	111	114	Man. Beach	6	12
Ann Arbor	9	10	Md. Coal pf.	40	55
Am. T. & C.	91	94	Minn. & St. L	1	1¾
Am. Tob. pf.	98	99½	Mobile & O.	21½	23
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	3	7	Mor. & Es.	162	163½
B. & L. E. pf.	102½	105	N., C. & St. L.	24	½
*Brook. R. T.	23⅝	24¼	Nat. Lin. Oil	18	18½
Brunsw'k Co.	¾	2	Nat. Starch.	6	8
B. R. & P.	18½	24	N. S. 1st pf.	48	55
B.,R. & P.pf.	55	61	N. S. 2d pf.	15	22
B.,C.R. & N.	72	..	New Cent. Coal	6¼	8
Can. Pac.	62½	63½	N. Y. & N. H.	174	176
C. P. & M.	9	11	N. Y., C. & St. L. pf	13	14
Central Pac.	16¼	17	N. Y. & N. H.	175	..
Chi. & E. Ill. pf	41	43	N. Y., C. & St. L.	72	80
C. & N. W. pf	148	..	Norfolk So.	68½	72
Clev., C. & C. W. pf.	51	54	N. & W. pf.		
Clev. & P.	163	..	Oil Cr. & I. pf.	10⅞	11⅝
Col. C. & I. Dev.	1⅝	2	Ohio So.	15	16
Col. F. & I. pf.	60	..	Ont. Mining.	12	13
C. & H. Coal.	1	1⅜	Ore. Imp., t.r.	⅛	½
Consol. Coal.	32	35	Ore. R. & N. pf.	50	..
D. M. & Ft. D.	8½	9½	Pass. pd.	14	20
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	60	..	O. S. L. & U. N. pd.	8	10
*D., S. S. & A.	4½	5½	Penn. Coal	330	..
*D., S. S. & A. pf.	9	12	Peo. & East.	4	6
Erie & N. Y.	59	60	P. & W. & O.	11½	2
Ev. & T. H. pf.	45	50	P. & W. pf.		15
Erie 2d pf.	21½	23½	P. C. C. & St. L.	53	56½
F. & P. M.	15	40	P. C. C. & St. L. pf.		
F. & P. M. pf.	..	..	P., F. W. & C.	160	..
G. B. & W., t. r.	..	½	Quicksilver	1¾	1⅞
Homestake	33	..	Q'ksilver pf.	10	14
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	27½	..	Rens. & Sar.	176½	..
Ill. Steel Co.	64¼	65	R., W. & O.	11⅝	17½
I. C. & L.	25	30	St. P. & D.	20	25
Kan. & Mich.	6½	8	St. P. & D. pf	85	90
K. & D. M.	3	4	St. P., M. & M.	112	117
Keok. & D. M. pf.	14½	15½	Stl. bul. certs.	68⅝	69
Keok. & W.	..	35	T. & O. C.	30	35
*Unlisted.			T. & O. C. pf.	70	74
			U. S. Ex.	40	42
			*W. U. Beef.	8	8½

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Amer. Sugar Ref.	122¾	123¼	122¼	123⅛	15,400
American Tobacco.	65⅞	66⅜	65⅞	66½	1,460
A., T. & S. F.	15⅜	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	780
Chicago Gas	68¼	69⅜	68¼	68⅞	690
Chi., R. I. & P.	71¾	72⅝	71⅝	72⅜	2,680
C., Bur. & Qy	80⅛	80⅝	79⅞	80⅜	13,030
C., Mil. & St. P.	78⅝	79⅝	78⅜	78⅝	20,660
Ches. & Ohio	16¼	16¾	16¼	16½	30
C. & Northwestn.	104⅝	104⅞	104⅜	104⅜	40
Dist. & C. F.	17⅛	17½	16⅞	17⅜	160
Gen. Electric	33¼	33⅞	33¼	33½	170
Louis. & Nash.	51⅝	53¼	51½	52⅝	5,340
Manhattan	103⅝	104⅝	103⅝	104⅝	100
Mo. Pacific	23¾	24⅛	23⅝	24⅛	780
N. Y., L. E. & W.	15⅛	15⅞	15⅛	15½	20
Pacific Mail	26	26	26	26	20
P. & R. 2d in pd.	15⅜	16	15½	16	3,120
Southern Railway.	9⅝	9⅞	9½	9⅝	20
Southern pf.	29⅜	29⅞	29⅜	29⅝	70
Tenn. C. & I.	25½	26½	25½	26⅞	300
Union Pacific	8¼	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	130
U. S. Leather pf.	63¼	64	63¼	64	160
West. Union	86	86⅜	86	86⅜	80
Total sales					65,240

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A., T. & S. F. adj.	42⅜	42⅜	42	42⅜	$15,000
North. Pac. con.	49¼	49½	49¼	49½	15,000
Southern Ry. 5s.	94	94¼	94	94¼	6,000
Texas Pacific 2d.	21¼	21⅝	21¼	21½	10,000
U. S. 4s, 1925, c.	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜	4,000
Total sales					$50,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Brunswick	.17	.18	.17	.18	4,000
Con. Cal. & Va.	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	150
Comstock	.08	.08	.08	.08	1,000
Hale & Norcross.	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	200
Little Chief	.20	.20	.20	.20	300
Mount Rosa	.13	.13	.13	.13	400
Mollie Gibson	.75	.75	.75	.75	100
Ophir	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	200
Potosi	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	100
Savage	2.05	2.05	2.05	2.05	300
Sierra Nevada	.95	.95	.95	.95	200
Utah	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	1,000
Victor	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	150
Total sales					8,100

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
July option	56⅝	57⅛	56⅝	57⅛	1,403,000
September option	58	58⅝	57⅞	58⅞	48,000

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	315	Lincoln National	750
American Ex	168	Manhattan	207
Broadway	230	Mechanics'	185
Butch. & Drov.	131	Merchants'	195
City	500	Metropolis	410
Citizens'	125	National Union	202
Commerce	204	New-York	224
Continental	132	Park	265
Corn Exchange	282	Republic	146
Fifth Avenue	2900	Seaboard National	167
Fourth National	180	Shoe & Leather	95
Gallatin National	293	State of N. Y.	106
German-American	112	U. S. National	175
Hanover	312	West Side	275
Imp. & Traders'	520	Western National	104
Irving	137¼		

There was a sale of 11 shares of Park at 271.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	94	99
American Bank Note	..	30
American Grocery 1st	30	..
American Smokeless Powder Co	..	55
American Surety Company	195	205
American Typefounders'	5⅝	6¼
American Typefounders' pf	29	..
Atlantic Mut. '96 scrip	104	105
†Atlantic Trust (new)	175	180
†Boston & New-York Air Line	5	10
Boston & New-York Air Line pf	102	104½
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co	158	168
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	192	197
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104½	106½
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	108	..

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS. $2,900,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National
291 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company,
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

Real Estate Trust Company of N. Y.
Interest paid on Deposits. 30 Nassau St.

The State Trust Co.
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

VERMILYE & CO

BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STREETS,
NEW YORK CITY,

Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities.
Deposits received and interest allowed on Balances.

HOLLISTER & BABCOCK

17 AND 19 BROAD STREET,
DEAL IN
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
AND EXECUTE ORDERS AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

General First Mortgage & Land Grant Bonds

OF THE

Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

Holders of over a majority in amount of the above described bonds having deposited same for conversion, on the basis set forth on page 12 of the plan and agreement of reorganization dated March 16, 1896, all other holders of such bonds who desire to avail of the privilege of conversion on the above basis are hereby notified to **deposit their bonds** at either of our offices **on or before June 30th, 1896.**

Reorganization Certificates will be issued for bonds so deposited.

The basis of conversion is 135 per cent. in the new 4 per cent. Prior Lien bonds of the reorganized Northern Pacific Railroad (on which interest from July 1, 1896, shall be adjusted quarterly in cash), with 3 per cent. in cash payable now on the old bonds for the interest due July 1, 1896.

ON JULY 1ST, 1896, the basis for conversion of bonds not previously deposited will be **reduced from 135 per cent. to 132 per cent.**

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.

DREXEL & CO.,
Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia.

DEUTSCHE BANK,
Berlin.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Reorganization Certificates or Receipts for Preferred and Common Stock of the

Northern Pacific Railroad Co.,

Deposited Under the Plan and Agreement of March 16, 1896.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND BERLIN,
June 5, 1896.

Pursuant to the provisions of said Plan and Agreement, notice is hereby given that the second instalment of
$3.00 per share in respect of Preferred Stock, and
$5.00 per share in respect of Common Stock,
on account of the cash payments specified in the Plan, is hereby called for, and is payable at either of our offices on June 26, 1896, and all holders of such certificates or receipts are notified to make such payment on or before that date. Their reorganization certificates, or receipts, must be presented so that such payment may be indorsed thereon.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.

DREXEL & CO.,
Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

DEUTSCHE BANK,
Berlin.

KOUNTZE BROS.
BROADWAY AND CEDAR ST.
LETTERS OF CREDIT

SINKING FUND NOTICE.

Ohio Falls Car Manufacturing Co.
of Jeffersville, Indiana.

First Mortgage Gold Bonds, dated Oct. 1st, 1892. The **Central Trust Company** of New-York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with the terms of Article 4th of the above mortgage it will receive offers for the sale of Twenty (20) bonds of the above referred to Company at a price not to exceed 105 per cent. ($1,050.) per bond with interest to the coupon date next ensuing, the total offer not to exceed the amount of Twenty-one thousand dollars ($21,000.) Bids will be opened at the office of the **Central Trust Company** in New-York City, at twelve o'clock noon on June 19, 1896.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice-President.

INDIANA BLOCK COAL RAILROAD.

In accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust of the Indiana Block Coal Railroad Company, the following bonds have been drawn for account of the sinking fund, viz:
Nos. 70 and 77 for $1,000 each.
No. 124 for $500.
The principal and accrued interest of the above bonds will be paid upon presentation at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16, 18, 20, and 22 William St., New-York.
The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after July 1, 1896.
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., Trustee.
By R. G. ROLSTON, President.
New-York, June 1, 1896.

PROPOSALS RECEIVED FOR TOTAL ISSUE $35,000 in $500 Bonds, secured by First Mortgage on Barclay Milling Co.'s plant. Mill docks, &c., AT SUPERIOR, WISCONSIN, running ten years, 6%, covered by insurance. Bonds and Mortgage now in hands State Trust Co. Investment absolutely safe as city real estate.
WM. WILLIS MERRILL, 419 Produce Exchange.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

MEMPHIS & CHARLESTON RAILROAD COMPANY

First and Second Mtge. Extended 7 o/o Bonds.
Second Mortgage Extended 7 o/o Bonds.
Tennessee Lien 7 o/o Bonds.
Seven Per Cent. Consols.
General Mortgage 6 o/o Bonds.
Certificates of the Guaranty Trust Company,
of New-York, issued on the deposit of either of the several classes of bonds above named, under an agreement with a committee, composed of Adrian Iselin, Jr., and others.

Capital Stock.

The time for the holders of the above securities to deposit their securities or assent to the Plan and Agreement formulated by the undersigned, dated APRIL 27, 1896, is hereby further extended to the 20th day of June, 1896, after which date no securities will be received on deposit nor assents to the Plan and Agreement accepted, except upon the payment of such penalties as the committee may then impose. Copies of the Plan and Agreement (which is purely in the interest of the security holders) may be obtained from the Central Trust Company, the Depositary, or from the undersigned.

Dated New-York, June 1, 1896.

SIMON BORG,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
ALBERT S. ROE,
EMANUEL LEHMAN, } Committee.
J. J. McCOMB,
JAMES A. BLAIR,
H. E. GARTH,
LEOPOLD WALLACH,
PATRICK CALHOUN, } Counsel to the Committee

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.

5% BONDS OF 1925.

(LOAN OF 1885.)

In consequence of the appointment of receivers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and with a view to the protection of the interests of the holders of the above-mentioned bonds, we invite holders of such bonds to deposit the same, with all coupons attached, at our office, on or before June 1, 1896, subject to an agreement dated April 10, 1896, between Speyer & Co. of New-York, Speyer Brothers of London, and the depositing bondholders. Copies of such agreement may be obtained on application at our office.

We will buy, on the terms of the agreement, the coupons and interest instalments maturing August 1, 1896, on deposited coupon or registered bonds, in case the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company should make default in paying the same when due.

Trust receipts will be given for bonds deposited, and such receipts will be exchangeable for engraved bearer certificates. Application will be made to the New-York and London Exchanges for the listing of these certificates.

Speyer & Co. and Speyer Brothers will make no charge against depositing bondholders for their services.

Notice is hereby given that the time during which we will receive deposits of bonds under the above notice has been extended until July 1, 1896.

SPEYER & CO.,
30 BROAD STREET.
New-York, June 1st, 1896.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Board of Street Opening and Improvement of the City of New-York, by the Counsel to the Corporation of said city, relative to acquiring title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York to certain lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New-York bounded by Houston, Stanton, Pitt, Willett, and Sheriff Streets, duly selected, located, and laid out as and for a public park, under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 293 of the Laws of 1895 and of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF CHAPter 293 of the Laws of 1895 and of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said court, to be held in Part I. thereof, in the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the 10th day of July, 1896, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate in the above-entitled matter.

The nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the acquisition of title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York to certain lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New-York, bounded by Houston, Stanton, Pitt, Willett, and Sheriff Streets, in fee simple absolute, the same to be appropriated, converted, and used to and for the purposes specified in Chapter 293 of the Laws of 1895 and Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, said property having been duly selected, located, and laid out by the Board of Street Opening and Improvement of the City of New-York as and for a public park, under and in pursuance of the provisions of said Chapter 293 of the Laws of 1895 and Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, being the following-described lots, pieces, or parcels of land, namely:

PARCEL "A."

All that piece or parcel of land in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New-York bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the intersection of the southerly line of Houston Street with the easterly line of Pitt Street, and thence (1) running southerly along the easterly line of the said Pitt Street for a distance of four hundred feet (400 feet) to the intersection of the same with the northerly line of Stanton Street; thence (2) running easterly along the northerly line of the said Stanton Street for a distance of two hundred feet (200 feet) to the intersection of the same with the westerly line of Willett Street; thence (3) running northerly along the westerly line of the said Willett Street for a distance of four hundred feet (400 feet) to the intersection of the same with the southerly line of Houston Street; thence (4) running westerly along the southerly line of said Houston Street for a distance of two hundred feet, (200 feet,) more or less, to the place or point of beginning.

PARCEL "B."

All that piece or parcel of land in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New-York bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the intersection of the southerly line of Houston Street with the easterly line of Willett Street, and thence (1) running southerly along the easterly line of said Willett Street for a distance of four hundred feet (400 feet) to the intersection of the same with the northerly line of Stanton Street; thence (2) running easterly along the northerly line of said Stanton Street for a distance of two hundred feet (200 feet) to the intersection of the same with the westerly line of Sheriff Street; thence (3) running northerly along the westerly line of said Sheriff Street for a distance of four hundred feet (400 feet) to the intersection of the same with the southerly line of Houston Street; thence (4) running westerly along the southerly line of said Houston Street for a distance of two hundred feet, (200 feet,) more or less, to the place or point of beginning.

Dated New-York, June 15th, 1896.

FRANCIS M. SCOTT,
Counsel to the Corporation,
No. 2 Tryon Row, New-York City.

NOTICE OF COMMISSIONER OF JURORS IN REGARD TO CLAIMS FOR EXEMPTION FROM JURY DUTY.

Room 127, Stewart Building,
No. 280 Broadway, Third Floor,
New-York, June 16, 1896.

Claims for exemption from jury duty will be heard by me daily at my office, from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.

Those entitled to exemption are clergymen, lawyers, physicians, surgeons, surgeon dentists, professors or teachers in a college, academy, or public school; editors, editorial writers, or reporters of daily newspapers; licensed pharmaceutists or pharmacists actually engaged in their respective professions and not following any other calling; militiamen, policemen, and firemen; election officers; non-residents, and city employes and United States employes; officers of vessels making regular trips; licensed pilots actually following that calling; Superintendents, conductors, and engineers of a railroad company other than a street railroad company; telegraph operators actually doing duty as such; Grand, Sheriff's, and Civil Court jurors; and persons physically incapable of performing jury duty by reason of severe sickness, deafness, or other physical disorder.

Those who have not answered as to their liability or proved permanent exemption will receive a "jury enrollment notice," requiring them to appear before me this year. Whether liable or not, such notices must be answered (in person, if possible,) and at this office only, under severe penalties. If exempt, the party must bring proof of exemption; if liable, he must also answer in person, giving full and correct name, residence, &c., &c. No attention paid to letters.

All good citizens will aid the course of justice and secure reliable and respectable juries and equalize their duty by serving promptly when summoned, allowing their clerks or subordinates to serve, reporting to me any attempt at bribery or evasion, and suggesting names for enrollment. Persons between twenty-one and seventy years of age, Summer absentees, persons temporarily ill, and United States jurors are not exempt.

Every man must attend to his own notice. It is a misdemeanor to give any jury paper to another to answer. It is also punishable by fine or imprisonment to give or receive any present or bribe, directly or indirectly, in relation to a jury service, or to withhold any paper or make any false statement, and every case will be fully prosecuted.

WILLIAM PLIMLEY,
Commissioner of Jurors.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS

for $1,283,909.84 of Three and One-Half Per Cent. Gold Bonds and Stock of the City of New-York.

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, GUARDIANS, AND OTHERS HOLDING TRUST FUNDS ARE AUTHORIZED BY AN ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE PASSED MARCH 14, 1889, TO INVEST IN THESE BONDS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Comptroller of the City of New-York, at his office, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, until
THURSDAY, THE 18TH DAY OF JUNE, 1896, at 2 o'clock P. M., when they will be publicly opened, for the whole or a part of the following described Coupon or Registered Bonds and Stock of the City of New-York, bearing interest at three and one-half per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, to wit:

$554,565.04 Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York, for acquiring the lands known as Saint John's Cemetery, in the Ninth Ward, for use as a public park, the principal payable Nov. 1, 1903.

250,000.00 Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York, for constructing a bridge over the Harlem River at Third Avenue, the principal payable Nov. 1, 1903.

288,694.80 Consolidated Stock of the City of York, known as "Schoolhouse Bonds," the principal payable Nov. 1, 1903.

195,650.00 Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York, for new grounds and buildings for the College of the City of New-York, the principal payable Nov. 1, 1914.

The principal of and the interest on the said Bonds and Stock are payable in gold coin of the United States of America, of the present standard of weight and fineness.

The proposals should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Bonds of the Corporation of the City of New-York," and then inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller of the City of New-York. For full information, see City Record.

ASHBEL P. FITCH,
Comptroller.
City of New-York—Finance Department, Comptroller's Office, June 5, 1896.

DAVIDS ISLAND, N. Y., MAY 19, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 11 A. M. June 19, 1896, and then opened, for furnishing gasolene here during the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1896. Information furnished on application. U. S. reserves the right to reject any or all bids, or any part thereof. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Gasolene," and addressed to J. W. SUMMERHAYES, A. Q. M.

PROPOSALS FOR IRON PLANER.—Watertown Arsenal, Mass., June 9, 1896.—Sealed proposals for furnishing one Iron Planer, 12 foot by 10 foot by 25 foot, will be received here until 11 A. M., JUNE 30, 1896. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Iron Planer," and addressed "Major J. W. Reilly, Commanding Officer."

PROPOSALS FOR ORDNANCE SUPPLIES.—Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass., June 17, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received until 10 o'clock A. M., JULY 17, 1896, for furnishing Iron, Steel, Hardware, Lumber, Paints, Oils, &c., during fiscal year ending June 30, 1897. Information furnished on application to J. W. REILLY, Major, Ord. Dept., Comdg.

PROPOSALS FOR ORDNANCE SUPPLIES.—Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., May 18, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received until 12 o'clock M. JUNE 18, 1896, for furnishing iron, steel, hardware, lumber, forage, fuel, oils, &c., during fiscal year ending June 30, 1897. Information furnished on application to Maj. ISAAC ARNOLD, Jr., Ord. Dept.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
LOCAL SECURITIES.
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.

NEW YORK, June 4, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of George H. Prentiss & Co., has been dissolved by the death of Mr. William D. Prentiss.

The undersigned, surviving partners, beg to state that they have formed a new partnership, under the same firm name, and will continue the business at the same addresses.

GEO. H. PRENTISS,
WILLIAM W. WALSH,
HENRY N. CURTIS.

Michigan Peninsular Car P'f'd.

FOR SALE BY

CLARENCE H. WILDES,

36 WALL STREET.

The Bank of New-York

NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
48 WALL ST.

Travelers' Letters of Credit

AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.
New-York, June 12, 1896.
DIVIDEND NO. 111.

The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this company, payable at the office of the Treasurer on and after the 15th day of July next, to shareholders of record at the close of the transfer books on the 20th day of June inst.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of June 20th inst., and reopened on the morning of July 1 next.

R. H. ROCHESTER, Treasurer.

ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO RAILWAY.

Pursuant to an order of the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Missouri, the undersigned will on and after June 27th next, at his office, in the Equitable Building, 120 Broadway, New-York City, pay coupons No. 28, due January 1st, 1896, from St. Louis & San Francisco Railway Co. General Mortgage 5 per cent. and 6 per cent. bonds upon presentation and surrender thereof.

New-York, June 17, 1896.
JOHN J. McCOOK, Receiver.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY CO.

June 6, 1896.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on July 1st, 1896, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 16th, 1896, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York.

Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. June 16th, 1896, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. July 2d, 1896. E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

FRANKLIN TRUST COMPANY.

Dividend No. 24.
Brooklyn, N. Y., June 3d, 1896.

The Board of Trustees this day declared a dividend of Two (2) Per Cent. on the capital stock of this company, payable July 1st, 1896, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books. The transfer books will be closed from June 24th, 1896, at three o'clock P. M. until July 2d, 1896, at ten o'clock A. M.

JAS. R. COWING, Secretary.

OFFICE OF WELSBACH LIGHT CO.,
DREXEL BUILDING,
Philadelphia, June 10, 1896.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWENTY (20) PER CENT., payable on June 26, 1896, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 19. Checks will be mailed.

N. B.—The transfer books close from June 20 to July 10, both inclusive, for the annual meeting.

EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

COLUMBUS, HOCKING VALLEY AND TOLEDO RAILWAY COMPANY.

A dividend of 2½ per cent. on the preferred stock of this company for the half year ending June 30, has been declared, payable July 1, 1896. Checks will be mailed to stockholders of record.

For the purpose of the dividend the transfer books for the preferred stock will be closed at 12 o'clock noon, June 13, and remain closed until July 2, 1896. W. N. COTT, Treasurer.

NATIONAL WALL PAPER COMPANY, 416-422 Broome St., New-York City.—The Board of Directors has declared that the interest on the Debenture Stock of the Company for the year ending March 31, 1896, and amounting to 8 Per Cent., be paid on June 18, 1896. Checks will be mailed from this office. Transfer books will be closed on June 16 and reopened on June 19, 1896.

GEORGE H. KEIM, Secretary.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

MODERATE SPECULATIVE DEMAND AT UNSETTLED PRICES.

Foreign Houses Sold Early and Local Shorts Covered—Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Was Higher and Dull—Provisions Steadier and Quiet—Cotton Very Unsettled and Fairly Active—Coffee Was Dull and Steady.

The grain cables were lower at the start, and brought free offers from abroad, with local houses also realizing, but the later dealings were at advanced prices, with a general desire to cover on the part of local shorts. Provisions were a trifle steadier, but without demand of importance. Cotton was fairly active and very unsettled, with a barely steady close at a decline. Coffee was dull and a trifle steadier.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator....	Nominal.		
Oats, No. 2, in elevator.....	22½@	..	
Corn, No. 2 mixed.....	35¾@	..	
Flour, straights, spring.....	$3.90	@	$3.50
Flour, straights, Winter.....	3.35	@	3.55
Cotton, middling uplands.....	7¾@	..	
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X...	17	@	20
Pork, mess.....	8.25	@	9.00
Lard, Western steam.....	4.25	@	4.45
Beef, family.....	8.50	@	9.00
Butter, creamery, fancy.....	15	@	15½
Sugar, granulated.....	4 15-16	@	5 1-16
Coffee, Rio No. 7.....	13¾	@	..
Cheese, State, full cream, new....	5½	@	7¾
Copper, lake	11.65	@	12.00
Lead	2.97½	@	3.00

WHEAT—Contracts were without special activity, and opened weak at a decline of ¼@¾c on easier cables and foreign selling, rallied ⅛@1c on free local covering through better Western advices, easing off ⅛c on realizing, and closing firm at ⅜@⅝c gain. Spot was firm at ⅛ advance, and in moderate demand; sales, 120,000 bushels, all to shippers, including 24,000 bushels No. 1 Northern Duluth, 24,000 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth, 24,000 bushels No. 2 red, and 48,000 bushels ungraded Spring, on private terms....Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, 8@8½c over July, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 5½c over July, free on board, afloat; and No. 1 hard Duluth, 5c over July, free on board, afloat....Clearances hence, 187,636 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 240,306 bushels; receipts, 859,300 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 446,440 bushels.

CORN—Contracts advanced ½c on firmer Western markets and following wheat, with only a light local trade....Spot was dull and firm at ½c advance; sales, 25,000 bushels, including 8,000 bushels No. 2 mixed, for export, at 35½c, free on board, afloat; 8,000 bushels do at 34½@34¾c, delivered, and 6,000 bushels steamer yellow at 34c, at elevator....Receipts, 46,800 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 124,765 bushels....Clearances hence, 175,100 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 176,004 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were dull and nominally ½c higher, without trading....Spot were less active and firm at generally unchanged prices....Sales, 74,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 24½c; No. 3 white at 23¾c; No. 2 white, clipped, at 25c, with 22,000 bushels, for export, at 26½c, free on board, afloat; No. 3 white, clipped, at 24½c; No. 2 mixed, 22¾c, with 10,000 bushels for export at 23¾c, free on board; rejected white, 22c; rejected mixed, 20c; No. 2 Chicago, 23c; track mixed, 23@24c; track white, 24@28c for 42,000 bushels....Receipts, 473,200 bushels; exports, 247,515 bushels.

FUTURE SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.		Close.
June	.....	@		63¾
July	1,385,000	63 3-16@64	1-16	63¾
August	.....	@		63¾
September.....	1,040,000	63 3-16@64¼		63¾
December	340,000	64¾@65⅞		65¾
Total.....	2,765,000			

CORN.

Month,	Bushels.	Range.		Close.
June	.....	@		32¾
July	60,000	33¾@34¾		34¾
August	10,000	35 @		35
September	20,000	35½@35 9-16		35½
Total.....	90,000			

OATS.

Month,	Bushels.	Range.		Close.
June	.....	@		22¼
July	.....	@		22¼

FLOUR—Demand very light and prices quoted easier, Sales, 9,800 bbls, including of City Mills 1,200 bbls patents, 1,500 bbls clears, and 200 bbls extra, at quotations; 3,000 bbls Spring patents at $3.50@$3.75, 700 sacks supers, on private terms; 600 bbls No. 1 Winter at $2.75, 1,600 bbls straights at $3.50, 300 bbls clear at $3.25@$3.30, and 750 bbls bakers' extra at $2.95@$3....Arrivals, 7,713 bbls and 5,757 sacks; exports, 575 bbls and 10,902 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 17,081 bbls and sacks.

RYE FLOUR—Dull and steady at $2.50@$2.80.

RYE—State nominal at 46c; Western at 40⅞c, cost, freight, and insurance.

OATMEAL—Dull and steady....We quote: Rolled oats, $2.40@$3.20; cut, $2.00@$3.50; ground, $2.10@$2.80; Scotch, $4; pearled barley, $4.

BARLEY—Sales, 50,000 bushels, part at 86½c, free on board, for 49-lb average.

FLAXSEED—Sales, 24,000 bushels at 87½c, cost, freight, and insurance.

FEED—Quiet and easy....We quote: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 55@60c; middlings, 60@62½c; sharps, 75@80c; rye feed, 60@65c.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There continued a waiting market, with supplies in warehouses indifferently offered, while there was absence of material demand from any quarter. Prime yellow was on offer at 25c, and perhaps 24¾c would have bought small lots, while good off yellow was offered at 24¾c. White oil has been taken as little more freely, and quoted at 27@27½c. Crude, in barrels, has been scarce, with 20c bid and 21c asked. ....LARD OIL has been taken quite freely for export, and closed firm at 42@44c.

LINSEED was well-sustained prices, on moderate demands; quoted at 37c for American, 39c for boiled, and 52c for Calcutta.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, June 16.—Oil closed $1.23½, the only quotation. Standard's price, $1.20.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Varied little through the day, alternately weak and firm, closing a little better than on Monday, especially for pork and ribs. There were lighter receipts of hogs at the principal sources of strength. The speculation was remarkably dull. Chicago estimated its hog receipts for to-day at 35,000 head.

LARD—The West was steadier at the opening, but became weak and declined 2½@7 points, closing with a reaction of 2½@5 points, where June was at 4.10c nominal; July was at 4.12½@4.15c, closing at 4.15c; September at 4.25@4.32½c, closing at 4.30c; October closed at 4.37½c. Here there was increased demand from the refiners and pressers for cash, and equal to 1,600 tcs taken, on the basis of 4.45c, including tanks at 4.10c. July option nominal at 4.45c. City steam was steady; sales of 50 tcs at 4.05c. Refined was quiet; Continent at 4.65c; South American at 5.10c; Brazil, kegs, at 6.20c. Compound at 4@4¼c, as to quality.

PORK—Exporters were light buyers and at generally steady prices, taking 200 bbls mess. The West was fluctuating within a range of 7½c per bbl, closing at 2½@5c above Monday, with June at $7.10 nominal; July was at $7.10@$7.17½, closing at $7.15; September at $7.25@$7.32½, closing at $7.32½ asked; January closed at $8.05 bid....Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $8.25@$8.50 for old, and $8.75@$9 for new; family mess, $10@$10.50; short clear, $9@$10.50.

CUTMEATS—There was a little stronger demand for city meats, and at generally firmer prices. Sales of 10,000 lb pickled bellies, 12-lb average, at 4½c; 10 bxs do at 4½c, 500 pickled hams at 9½c, and 500 pickled shoulders at 4½c....City: pickled bellies, 12-lb average, loose, 4½c; do, boxed, 4¾@4¾c; 10-lb average, loose, 4¾c; pickled hams, 9¼@9⅝c; pickled shoulders, 4½c.

BACON—The tone was a little firmer on short ribs at the West, where June closed at 3.80c nominal; July was at 3.80@3.85c, closing at 3.85c asked; September at 3.95@4c, closing at 3.97½@4c; October closed at 4.05c.

BEEF—Shippers were slow buyers, while prices were held about steady....Quotations: Packet, $7@$8; do, in tierces, $10@$11; family, $8.50@$9; extra mess, in barrels, $6@$7; city extra India mess, in tierces, $11.25@$12.50.

BEEF HAMS—Were firm, per bbl, nominal.

BEEF TONGUES—Were firm, per bbl, nominal.

TALLOW—An inactive market for city continued, with the melters unwilling to sell at the views of buyers, which are not over 3¼c for city, and the best open bid 3⅛. In country made light dealings at strong prices, with sales in lots at 3¼@3½c.

STEARINE—In oleostearine the last sale was at 4½c for city, which was quoted firm with light offerings. There was not much inquiry. For lard stearine an inactive market, with Western offered at 5c, and city at 5¼c.

COFFEE.

Contracts were easier during the early trading, but closed steady at unchanged prices to 5 points advance, with a very light business on local account and rumors of a decline in firm offers from Rio. Havre was unchanged to ⅛f up, and Hamburg unchanged to ⅛ pfennig down....Spot Rio steady and dull at 13¾c for No. 7; sales, 700 bags Bucaramanga on private terms....Opening Call, 11 A. M.—September, 500 bags at 10.55c; October, 500 bags at 10.20c; December, 1,000 bags at 10c; total, 2,000 bags. Between Call and Close—June, 250 bags at 12c; July, 500 bags at 11.45c; August, 250 bags at 10.90c and 1,000 bags at 10.95c; September, 750 bags at 10.55c, 250 bags at 10.60c, and 250 bags at 10.65c; October, 1,000 bags at 10.20c; December, 1,000 bags 10c; total, 5,250 bags. Exchanges—5 points paid to exchange 750 bags December for September; total for day, 8,750 bags. Closing prices: January, 9.90@10c; February, 9.85@9.95c; March, 9.80@9.90c; April, 9.80@9.90c; May, 9.75@9.85c; June, 11.95@12.10c; July, 11.50@11.60c; August, 10.95@11c; September, 10.60@10.65c; October, 10.25@10.30c; November, 10.05@10.15c; December, 10@10.10c.

COTTON.

Contracts were moderately active on local account, with prices very irregular and unsettled, and closing barely steady at 4@11 points decline, while Liverpool was 1½@2 points higher....Spot was quiet at 1-16c advance. Sales, 122 bales to spinners....Middling Gulf, 8c; middling uplands, 7¾c. The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices for the day were as follows:

Month.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes.— High- est.	Low- est.	Sales.
June	7.47@7.49	7.57	7.57	100
July	7.48@7.49	7.56	7.50	1,300
August	7.47@ ..	7.64	7.47	38,200
September	6.74@6.75	6.88	6.75	22,000
October	6.73@ ..	6.84	6.73	26,400
November	6.71@6.72	6.79	6.70	9,700
December	6.73@6.74	6.82	6.73	44,800
January	6.77@6.78	6.86	6.78	19,000
February	6.82@6.83	6.86	6.83	1,300
March	6.86@6.87	6.91	6.88	1,700
Total				164,500

Net receipts at all ports to-day, 1,781 bales, against 3,026 bales same time last year.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Receipts for the week: Beans, 2,667 bbls; peas, 315 bbls. Exports—Beans, 1,241 bbls; peas, 678 bbls. It has been a buyers' market nearly all the week. Stocks have not come forward very freely, but the wants of the jobbing trade have been very light, and export orders have been disappointing. Marrow have gradually settled to $1.15, at which the best marks are now offering without reserve. Medium are selling at $1 quite generally, and most of the choicest lots of pea job at the same figure. Some good-sized lots of pea have been shaded below these figures, and White Kidney have sold 5@10c, and close very dull. Red kidney have made an unexpected break; export orders were so light that there was competition to fill them, and receivers cut the price full 10c per bushel. The purchases so far have been mainly at $1@$1.02½. A few turtle soup sold to out-of-town trade at $1.25, and the best grades of Yellow Eye are bringing about the same price. White is steady, but about quiet. Not much interest in foreign beans. Green peas have come forward only moderately, but the dullness of trade has kept prices quite easy. We quote: Beans, domestic, marrow, choice, per bush, $1.15; do, medium, $1@$1.05; and the tendency still downward. Southern blackberries and huckleberries have sold very well during the scarcity of strawberries, but these are also closing lower and unsettled. Receipts of blackcap raspberries bring fair prices and sell quite readily; a few fine red have been placed at high figures. Currants are scarce and high. Muskmelons mostly green and neglected. Watermelons have been in liberal supply and declining, closing with a slow trade in the ranges quoted. We quote: Peaches, Florida, per carrier, $1@$4; do, other Southern, early sorts, $1@$2.50; plums, Wild Goose, per carrier, $1.50@2.25; do, Southern, saw, 75c@$1; cherries, extra large, per lb, 11@12c; do, medium, dark, 8@10c; do, medium, light, 7@8c; do, small, 4@5c; strawberries, Western New-York, per quart, 10@12c; do, Jersey, 10@16c; do, Hilton and Irvington, 10@18c; do, other Jersey, large, 10@14c; do, ordinary, 7@9c; blackberries, Maryland and Delaware, cultivated, per quart, 13@15c; do, small, 8@10c; do, North Carolina, cultivated, 11@13c; do, small, 8@10c; huckleberries, Jersey, per quart, 11@13c; do, Maryland and Delaware, 10@12c; do, North Carolina, 10@12c; gooseberries, green, per quart, 6@8c; currants, per quart, 10@12c; do, per lb, 8@10c; raspberries, up-river, red, per cup—three to quart—10c; do, Maryland and Delaware, per pint, 10@12c; do, blackcap, per quart, 8@10c; do, per pint, 4@6c; muskmelons, Charleston, green, per basket, 75c@$1.25; watermelons, per carload, $150@$225; do, per 100, $15@$25. DRIED—Receipts for the week, 2,664 pks; exports, 2,413 pks. There has been only a moderate demand for evaporated apples, but sellers have come forward very slowly, and, with light holdings here, the market has maintained a steady to firm position. Sales have been mostly in a jobbing way, and these have been at about the figures. Export interest is small at the moment. Sun-dried apples have not changed materially; the inquiry for them is rather light, but there seems to be no pressure to sell, and stock cannot be bought any cheaper than a week ago. Not enough chops or cores and skins here to furnish a reliable basis for quotations. Peaches have had only a few jobbing sales generally at 5@6c for peeled. Raspberries have further declined; would be difficult to get over 16c for them at the close; in fact, we hear of offers to sell at that price. Cherries have ruled a little more in sellers' favor; only a few lots here, and the poor crop prospects have given buyers a little more interest in them. Huckleberries steady. Blackberries firm; the recent shipments to the West have almost exhausted the stock here. California fruits working out moderately at full late prices. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy, per lb, 6¼@6¾c; do, prime to choice, 5@5¾c; do, common to fair, 3@4¾c; do, sun-dried, sliced, Southern, 2@3¼c; do, coarse cut, Southern, 2@2¾c; do, Southwestern, 2¼@3c; do, State and Western, 2@3½c; chops, 2¼@2½c; cores and skins, 2@2¼c; peaches, Southern, peeled, 4@6c;

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

A Number of Private Transactions Reported—Sales at Auction.

Messrs. T. Scott & Son have sold, for J. Vogel, to B. Klingenstein, 136 East Seventy-ninth Street, south side, a four-story brownstone dwelling, 18 by 55 and extension by 102.2.

Messrs. Hiram Rinaldo & Brother report the sale, for Mandelbaum & Lewine, to Fay & Staycom, at $16,000, of 95 Delancey Street, 25 by 87. It is the purpose of the purchasers to build a six-story modern tenement property.

Mr. David Stewart has sold, for the Union Real Estate Company, to Jacob D. Butler, four lots, 100 by 100, on the south side of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, 300 feet west of Eleventh Avenue, and he has resold the same property to a builder for immediate improvement with six three-story private dwellings.

Mr. H. R. Drew has sold, to Mrs. Wheelock, at $20,000, the four-story dwelling 38 East Thirty-third Street, 16.8 by 98.9, formerly Judge Roger A. Pryor's residence.

C. E. Harrell, 151 Fifth Avenue, has sold to the William J. Merritt Company, Pettit & Merritt, for Jere C. Lyons, the property 7 and 9 West Eighteenth Street, in the Stewart Cooper block, for about $150,000. This is the third time he has sold this property during the past six months, and each time at a profit. He has also leased for a term of years for the Flint estate the property 418 Fifth Avenue.

Watkins Brothers, 437 West One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, have sold to Mrs. Emily H. Cary the three-story and basement limestone-front dwelling—441 West One Hundred and Sixty-second Street. This is the fourth house sold of a row of six recently completed.

At auction, in the Trinity Building salesrooms, yesterday, Mr. William M. Ryan sold, at executor's sale, to W. H. Klinker, at $14,100, the five-story and basement brownstone tenement house 253 East Seventy-fifth Street, north side, between First and Second Avenues, 25 by 100.2; he also sold, to W. H. Weeks, at $5,150, the four-story frame dwelling 148 Freeman Street, Eastern District, Brooklyn, 25 by 100; he also sold, to W. H. Weeks, at $2,750, the three-story frame dwelling 150 Freeman Street, Eastern District, Brooklyn, 25 by 100.

Mr. William Kennelly sold, under foreclosure, to H. Breunich, at $3,750, the three-story brick tenement 111 Goerck Street, 51.1 feet south of Stanton Street, 17.11 by 50.

Also in Liberty Street, Messrs. Richard V. Harnett & Co. offered, at special guardian sale, the four-story and basement brownstone dwelling 2,152 Fifth Avenue, west side, 53 feet south of West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, 18 by 75. The property was withdrawn from sale, after a bid of $15,000 had been received.

The following sales at auction are set down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By L. J. Phillips & Co., partition sale, Lewis L. Delafield, referee, 38, 38, and 40 East Sixty-sixth Street, southeast corner of Madison Avenue, 50 by 100.5, three three-story brick dwellings, and one two-story brick dwelling in rear, fronting on Madison Avenue; Nos. 38 and 40 of the premises above mentioned, 13.6 feet east of Madison Avenue, 36.3 by 100.5 by 50 by 20.8½ by 79.8½, will be sold subject to a lien to secure the payment of a life annuity of $250 to Martha Ann Devoe.

By B. L. Kennelly, auction sale, 263 East Tenth Street, north side, 310 feet west of Avenue A, 25 by 94.8, five-story brick tenement house.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, south side, 200 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, and One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, south side, 266.10 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, four five-story brick flats, by Henry Thompson of 47 East Sixty-seventh Street, owner; cost, $150,000.

Eighty-seventh Street, 124 West, by J. G. Flammer, owner, alterations to a four-story brick hotel; cost, $4,000.

Madison Avenue and Thirty-first Street, northwest corner, by William J. Merritt Company of 561 Boulevard, owner, alterations to a seven-story and basement brick apartment house; cost not given.

Twenty-sixth Street, 443 West, by Louise Schultz of 530 West One Hundred and Forty-third Street, owner, alterations to a five-story brick house; cost, $2,000.

Eighth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, northeast corner, by Sophie Hencher of 22 West Twenty-second Street, owner, alterations to a three-story brick hotel; cost, $100.

Twenty-second Street, 17 East, by E. G. Zangheri, owner, alterations to a four-story and basement brick hotel; cost, $500.

Delancey Street, 16, by Ernest Ploth of 31 Rivington Street, owner, alterations to a three-story brick hotel; cost, $300.

Fifty-fourth Street, 6 West, by Gorham Bacon of 49 West Fifty-fourth Street, owner, alterations to a three and four story brick dwelling; cost, $4,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, June 16.

60TH ST, 5 West; James A. Frame and wife to Gustav J. Gussler $100
3D AV and 95th St, n e corner, 100x100.8; Edward Rafter and wife to Herman Wronkow 1
106TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Rose Steinberg to Gustav Schumann 1
113TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 5th Av, 175x100.11; David Steinfeld and wife to Jesse Rothschild 1
EAST HALF OF LOT 240, map of village of Wakefield; James Wilson and wife to John Nugent and wife 1,000
WEST HALF OF LOT 240, same map; same to John E. Jennings 4,100
6TH AV, s s, Lot 500, same map; Thomas Snell, executor of Thomas Snell, deceased, to John Glinsman 1
WHITE PLAINS ROAD, n s, 80 ft e of Elizabeth St, 40x86.6x40x88; Thorne S. Haight to Elizabeth Heilman 25
UNION AV, n s, 150 ft w of 4th St, 67.6 x111.11 irreg; Mary Place to Elias Millar; also n s of Marvin Place, 100 ft w of 4th St, 112.1x irregular; Cora Landaner to Charles F. Brooks 5,856
UNION AV, n e s, 100 ft s e of New-York Railroad, 4x301x—x300; also, n e s of Union Av, 518.6 ft n w of Railroad Av, indef.; Nellie Marvin to same 1
15TH ST and Avenue A, n w corner, 20.5 x108; John T. Larkin and wife to David M. Koehler 1
LOT 253, map of 370 lots McGraw estate, near Van Nest Station; Maurice B. Blumenthal, referee, to Philip A. Quinn 280
26TH ST, 33 West; Annie R. Outerbridge and others to Susan M. C. Livingston, 2-3 part 30,333
SAME PROPERTY; Elizabeth M. Ferguson, by guardian, to same 15,167
SAME PROPERTY; Elizabeth M. Fergusenthal, referee, to Philip A. Smyth.. 250
22D ST, 132 West; George E. Bevoise and others to Caroline A. Bullock and others 1
18TH ST, s s, 244 ft e of 2d Av, 20x78; Gustav Schumann and wife to Rose Steinberg 1
62D ST, s s, 150 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100.5; Harold S. Rankine, referee, to Susanna S. Minturn 16,000
48TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of 9th Av, 25x100; Margaretha Schadt to John Peters 23,800
45TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of 9th Av, 25x100.4; Charles Stumpf and wife to William Henke 36,000
50TH ST, 329 East; Myer Bach and others to Harry Fischel 21,150
61ST ST, s s, 270 ft e of 5th Av, 30x100.5; James J. Goodwin and wife to Robert Olyphant 67,500
123D ST, s s, 255 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Mary Westervelt to Bridget Bresney 9,500
2D AV, 1,907; Julius Dryfus to Sophia Mayer 1
125TH ST, 220 and 222 East; John J. Sperry and wife to Otis K. Dimock and another 40,000
5TH AV, s w corner of 131st St, 99.11x127; Edward Nicholson to Charles F. MacLean 1,000
132D ST, 32 West; Samuel Friedberg and wife to Thomas J. Twomey and another. 1
29TH ST, 406 East; Sarah H. Britain to Jacob Doll 1
29TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 1st Av, 25x73.9; Isaac Fromme, referee, to same.. 12,000
104TH ST, s s, 226.8 ft e of 3d Av, 16.8x100.11; and another to Sarah Davis 1
MAIN ST, s w s, adjoining land of Harlem River and Port Chester Railroad Company, 117.5x527.1x383.7, curve lines; Mary L. Baisley and another to the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company 16,000
15TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 25x100; Elizabeth Forsyth to Catharine C. Twomey 1
154TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 125x100; Catharine C. Twomey to George Stoltz 18,000
BATHGATE AV, y s, 102 ft n of 175th St, 27x120; Matilda L. Sheldon to Blanche S. Durell 9,000
98TH ST, s s, 100 ft west; James F. Lilly to Oscar F. Mackey and another 1
MOTT ST, 104; Simon Samuels and wife to Harry Davis 1
NORFOLK ST, 141; Becky Kurinsky to William Cohen 36,500
ELIZABETH ST, 203; George J. Kenny and others to Celestino De Marco 28,500
LEWIS ST, 189; Edward J. Prest to John Brodbeck and wife 1
SAME PROPERTY; John Brodbeck and wife to William Hoffmann 15,000
26TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 6th Av, 25x98.9; Elizabeth M. Thompson to Susan M. C. Livingston 1
5TH AV, 2,018 and 2,020; Henry P. De Graaf to Henry D. Cochrane 1
112TH ST, 32 to 40 West; Henry D. Cochrane and wife to Henry P. De Graaf 1
134TH ST, n s, 366.3 ft e of Lenox Av, 18.9x99.11; Hannah McGuire to D. B. Butler 1
KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, w s, 695.11 ft s of north boundary line of Lucius Chittenden property, 25x125; Charles E. Runk and wife to William Rankin 1
HOE ST, e s, 79.2 ft s of Home St, 50x100; John Gorman and wife to Frank G. Correll 2,200
LONGFELLOW ST, e s, Lot 324, map of Section B, Vyse estate; Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company to Marie Toelberg 100
DALY AV, e s, 340 ft n of Tremont Av, 19.6x170.10x26.11x169.1; Walter Wilcox and wife to John Vogel 3,300
ANTHONY AV, e s, 293.8 ft n of Burnside Av, 41.8x9x104.5x19.3x100; Thomas W. Dunn and wife to William C. Berken 1,550
ARTHUR AV, e s, 254 ft n of Bayard St, 21x87.6; Felice Cimillo and wife to Francesco Scola 1,506
LOTS 280, 308, 255, 279, 307, 254, 309, 310, map of McGraw estate; Maurice B. Blumenthal, referee, to Philip A. Smyth... 1,715

Recorded Leases.

HARRIS, Simon, to Moses Harris; 382 Grand St, 3 years $300
HIRSCH, Aaron, and another to Karolina Genthner; 150 Avenue C, 4 10-12 years and 23 days 660
HOE, Robert, to Theodore Revilion and others; n s of 28th St, 225 ft w of 5th Av, 50x98.9, 10 years 31,000
HARRIS, Simon, to Moses Harris; 382 Grand St, 3 years $300
HIRSCH, Aaron, and another to Karolina Genthner; 150 Avenue C, 4 10-12 years and 23 days 660
HOE, Robert, to Theodore Revilion and others; n s of 28th St, 225 ft w of 5th Av, 50x98.9, 10 years 31,000
ALLEN, Thomas, Jr., and wife to Bianca A. Tucker; w s of Topping St, 110 ft n of 174th St, 3 years $2,000
SAME to Libbie N. Lyon; w s of Topping St, 155 ft n of 174th St, 3 years 1,050
BAILEY, Sarah E., to Twelfth Ward Savings Bank; n s of 141st St, 456.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 1 year 5,500
BUTLER, Daniel B., to Betsey Kayser; n s of 134th St, 300.3 ft e of Lenox Av, 3 years 10,000
CORYELL, Frank G., and wife to Eliza M. Dorsett; e s of Hee Av, 104.2 ft s of Kinsman St, 3 years 2,500
SAME to same; e s of Hoe Av, 70.2 ft s of Home St, 1 year 850
CORBETT, Charles, and Hudson P. Rose; n s of Chason Av, 125 ft n of Manolon St, 3 years 600
DEALING, Maria H., William, and Frances, to Christopher Donfield; 417 West 42d St, 1 year 1,500
DIMOCK, Otis K., and Martin D. Fink to John J. Sperry; s s of 125th St, 230 ft e of 3d Av, 4 year 29,850
PELL, Thomas J., to Anna M. Smith; Lot 199, map of Samuel Ryer homestead, 1 year 2,500
GERDIS, Nicholas, and wife to Charlotte W. Guet; s w s of West Washington Place, 122 ft n w of 6th Av, 3 years 5,000
GOSSLER, Gustav H., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 5 West 69th St, 5 years 22,000
GOLL, Eugene, and Matthew Volke and wives to William Lang; s s of 100th St, 300 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 5 years 6,500
HENKE, William, and wife, to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; 348 West 45th St, 3 years 15,000
JACOB, Isaac, to the United States Trust Company of New-York; w s of Madison Av, 74.11 n of 181st St, 5 years 12,500
JOHANNESEN, Frederick O., and wife to the Germania Life Insurance Company; n s of 112th St, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 18 months 96,000
SAME to Jacob Hirsh; same property, 18 months 30,000
KIPP, Leonard R., and Leonard P. and Fannie Lane to Stewart B. Close; w s of Pike St, 153.6 ft s of Cherry St, demand 2,000
LAVELLE, John H., and Lewis V. to Edward and Henry Hirsh; s s of 138th St, 100 ft e of Lincoln Av, 9 months... 30,000
MORRISON, Augustus P., and Daniel E. Seybel; s corner of Washington and 10th Sts, ¼ part, 2 years 5,000
MURRAY, Herman R., and wife to John Dunn, jr.; 16 West 75th St, 3 years.. 5,000
RICHMOND, William T. and wife to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 50 West 106th St, 3½ years 11,000
SMITH, Matilda L. T., and Edward and Carolina A. Bullock to Sarah L. Mitchell; 132 West 22d St, 3 years 16,500
SMITH, Samuel, and wife to Harlem Savings Bank; n s of 120th St, 98 ft e of Pleasant Av, 1 year 4,000
TRITTLER, Herman, and wife and Max Walther and wife to Charles H. Dugliss; s s of 142d St, 250 ft e of Brook Av, 1 year 1,000
TOELBERG, Marie, to Henry S. Trencharé; e s of Longfellow St, Lot 324, amended map, Section B of the Vyse estate, 3 years 2,800
ARMITY, Ann, to Frances A. Skinner, executrix of Frances C. Fleming, deceased; n w part of City Island, being part of Lot 52, 3 years 1,300
DRELL, Blanche G., to Matilda L. Sheldon; s s of Bainbridge Av, 162 ft n of 175th St, 7 months 5,000
FITZPATRICK, Catherine, to Jacob Ruppert; w s of 10th Av, 74.11 ft n of 130th St, 3 years 2,000
FITZPATRICK, Elizabeth, to George F. Gifford; e s of Forest Av, 20 ft n of Cedar Place, 5 years 4,500
MERTET, Amelia, to Mary A. Sheldon; w s of Washington Av, 101.8 ft s of 183d St, 3 years 1,000
WERTHEIM, Herman, and wife to Morris Levy; 230 to 236 Cherry St, 3 months.... 8,000
SAME to same; same property, 3 months.. 5,150
NEWBOLD, Anna M., to Henry S. Trencharé; n s of 12th St, Lot 325, map of Unionport, 3 years 1,000
PIERCE, James, and wife to the Northern Savings and Loan Association; s e corner of Lind Av and 166th St, installments 3,500
SOTELDO, Charles A., and wife to the West End Cooperative Building and Loan Association; e s of Marion Av, Lots 87 and 89, and north ½ of Lot 91, map of Benjamin Berrian Farm, Fordham, installments 10,500
STUBENBORD, William, and wife to Alexander A. Jordan; s s of 52d St, 175 ft w of 9th Av, 1 year 2,000
SPATZ, George, to Catharine C. Twomey; e s of 154th St, 125 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 2 years 6,000
TOELBERG, Marie, to Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company; e s of Longfellow St, Lot 324, amended map of Section B, Vyse estate, installments 750
TWOMEY, Thomas J., and Abraham L. Bookman to Samuel Friedberg and wife; 32 West 132d St, installments 1,200
THE AMSTERDAM INVESTMENT COMpany to Frank J. Turner; lot begins at line 200 ft w of Emerson St and 150 ft n of Vemilyea Av, 1 year 3,000
VOGEL, Christina and Otto, to the New-York and Suburban Co-operative Building and Loan Association; e s of Stebbins Av, 151 ft s of Freeman St, installments 2,500
COGEL, John, and wife to Walter Wilcox; e s of Daly Av, 340 ft n of Tremont Av, 5 years 200
WOOLSEY, Theodorus B., to United States Trust Company of New-York; 23 Water St and 2 Custom House Pl, 5 years.. 40,000
WALTHER, Max, and Hermann Trittler and wives to Justin Wohlfarth; s s of 142d St, 250 ft e of Brook Av, 3 years.. 6,000
LAVELLE, John H., and Lewis V. to Edward and Henry Hirsh; s s of 138th St, 100 ft e of Lincoln Av, 9 months... 30,000
MORRISON, Augustus P., and Daniel E. Seybel; s corner of Washington and 10th Sts, ¼ part, 2 years 5,000
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RICHMOND, William T. and wife to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 50 West 106th St, 3½ years 11,000
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RICHMOND, William T. and wife to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 50 West 106th St, 3½ years 11,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BRUSH, W. Franklin, to Frederick A. Snow $1
GOLDING, Catharine R., to William T. Moore 500
JACOB, Robert, to Emma L. Jacob 13,000
RIGGS, Francis B., and Kerrick, Trustees, to Kerrick Riggs (two assignments) 25,489
SCHMEIL, Philip, to Charles L. Cohn... 1
STILLMAN, Thomas, to Sarah J. Hayward 5,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Alice A. Havemeyer 5,000
SAME, to Charles Stumpf 21,000
WEST, Joseph I., to Henrietta A. Mittnacht 1,000
WRONKOW, Herman, to Edward Rafter. 5,000

Lis Pendens.

NORFOLK ST, 141; Morris Berger against Becky Kurinsky and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
40TH ST, s s, 148 ft w of 6th Av, 21.4x100.5; Joseph Westcott against Kate Amoss, (warrant of attachment.)
68TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 11th Av, 25x100.5; Thomas H. Bauchle against Robert A. Russell and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
STANTON ST, n w corner Eldridge St, 22.2x53.6; The Metropolitan Savings Bank to Nancy Donnell as administratrix, &c, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

100TH ST, e s, 95 ft e of Madison Av, 50 x90; Louis McConnell against Martin Lyons, owner and contractor 125
MORRIS AV, w s, 50 ft s of 161st St, 95 x75; Caroline Werth against Charles Eggers and Edward Bissinger, owners and contractors 600
238TH or KEMBLE ST, n w corner of Katonah or 3d Av, 100x120; Charles J. Todd against Francis S. Riesenberg, owner and contractor 200
SAME PROPERTY; same against same.. 63
237TH or OAKLEY ST, n s, 252 ft e of Katonah or 3d Av, 100x100; same against same 250
42D ST, 140 West; James G. Dimond against Cornelius Ryan, owner, and the Standard Press Company, contractor.... 130
INFANTA Lot 1053 ft e of 10th Av, 16.8 St, 86x110.4; Adelbert S. Nichols against Thomas L. Gillingham, owner and contractor 313
JAEGER ST, 7; Diehl against Sarah Jacobs, owner and contractor 3,834
WHITE PLAINS AV, w s, 100 ft s of 10th St, 25x100; Lawrence Brothers against Madeline Odell, owner; A. A. Hitchcock, contractor 122
103D ST, 22 and 24 East; Cooper & Newmark against Morris Monsky, owner and contractor 600
144TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 25x100; Edward Wens against Frederick Lutjens and Charles Bornekamp, owners and contractors 90
142D ST, s s, 75 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x99.11; Bell Brothers against Thomas J. and Catharine M. Kelly, owners; Thomas J. Kelly, contractor 307
EXINGTON AV, 1,901 and 1,903; John and David G. Morrison against Margaret A. Smith, Samuel Rouse, and Charles Bichterman, owners; Charles Bichterman, contractor 800
MORRIS PARK AV, e s, 25.5 ft n of Fillmore St, 25x100; Albert Blechner against Mary J. Barter, owner; Antonio Batolini, contractor 98

Early Assemblage of Smiths.

From The Daily Advertiser, 1756.

"Dog Tavern on Garlick Hill.—Several Gentlemen of the Name of Smith and Smythe met last Thursday [1 July] at the Time appointed at the above Place, and it was then agreed to meet at the same Place on Thursday next [8 July] at Seven o'Clock in the Evening; all of those Names willing to promote a Society, are desired to give their Attendance at the abovesaid Time and Place. Ask for No. 1."

ASSAULTED HIS PASTOR'S SON.

C. F. Grim Struck H. W. Warren for Disparaging His Wife.

Charles F. Grim of 77 Somers Street, Brooklyn, was fined $5 in the Gates Avenue Police Court yesterday for assaulting Harry W. Warren of 146 Hull Street, son of the Rev. Dr. George H. Warren, pastor of the Ocean Hill Baptist Church at Rockaway Avenue and Somers Street. Grim is the clerk of the church. He recently married a young lady of the congregation, and young Warren, it is alleged, made uncomplimentary remarks about her. Grim learned of them and threatened to thrash Warren at the first opportunity.

Warren called upon Mrs. Grim and apologized to her for everything he had said, but that did not satisfy Grim. They met June 5 and Warren tried to evade Grim, but Grim followed him and struck him a blow in the face. Warren then obtained a warrant for Grim's arrest.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	P. M.
Sun rises...4:28	Sun sets ...7:33
Moon sets..11:45	

HIGH WATER JUNE 17.

Sandy Hook.	Governors Island.	Hell Gate.
12:13 A. M.	12:31 A. M.	2:20 P. M.
12:15 P. M.	12:35 P. M.	2:24 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) JUNE 17.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Caledonia	Gibraltar	June 1
Friesland	Antwerp	June 6
Hispania	Havre	June 6
Picqua	Gibraltar	June 1
Pontiac	Gibraltar	June 1
Saltram	Shields	June 1
Seneca	Havana	June 13
St. Enoch	London	May 26
Valencia	La Guayra	June 10

THURSDAY, JUNE 18.

El Paso	New-Orleans	June 13
Iroquois	Jacksonville	June 14
Panama	Cherbourg	June 6
Trave	Bremen	June 9

FRIDAY, JUNE 19.

Algonquin	Jacksonville	June 17
Britannic	Liverpool	June 10
Bonn	Bremen	June 6
Chicago City	Cape Verde	June 6
City of Perth	Barry	June 6
Fuerst Bismarck	Hamburg	June 11
Meremsha	Swansea	June 5
St. Louis	Southampton	June 13
Tallahassee	Savannah	June 16

SATURDAY, JUNE 20.

Neustria	Gibraltar	June 7
Nor	Gibraltar	June 5
Umbria	Liverpool	June 13

SUNDAY, JUNE 21.

Anchoria	Glasgow	June 11
Cufic	Liverpool	June 11
Advance	Colon	June 14
La Bretagne	Havre	June 13
Olbers	St. Lucia	June 13

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinat'n.	Office.
C. of Wash'ton	June 17	Havana	113 Wall St.
Andes	June 17	Cape Haiti	24 State St.
Teutonic	June 17	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
New-York	June 17	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
El Rio	June 17	N. Orleans.	Pier 25 N. R.
Noordland	June 17	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
A. Victoria	June 18	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Niagara	June 18	Nassau	113 Wall St.
Werkendam	June 18	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Orinoco	June 18	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Seminole	June 19	Charleston.	5 Bowling Gr.
Norwegian	June 19	Glasgow	113 Broadway.
Colorado	June 19	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Ciudad Condal	June 20	Havana	Pier 10 E. R.
Mississippi	June 20	London	1 Broadway.
Gascogne	June 20	Havre	2 Bowling Gr.
Kaiser W. II.	June 20	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Campania	June 20	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Athos	June 20	Kingston	24 State St.
Thalatta	June 20	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Allianca	June 20	Colon	29 Broadway.
Spaarndam	June 20	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Vigilancia	June 20	Havana	113 Wall St.
Furnessia	June 20	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Louisiana	June 20	N. Orleans.	Pier 7 N. R.
Trave	June 23	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Alvena	June 23	Gonaives	24 State St.
Britannic	June 24	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
St. Louis	June 24	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Friesland	June 24	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Seneca	June 24	Havana	113 Wall St.
Puritan	June 24	Halifax	9 Stone St.
Philadelphia	June 24	Kingston	135 Front St.
F. Bismarck	June 25	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
S. of Nebraska	June 26	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Madiana	June 27	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Umbria	June 27	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Britannia	June 27	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Anchoria	June 27	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Amsterdam	June 27	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Ohio	June 27	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Worra	June 27	Bowling Gr.	
Aller	June 27	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Mohawk	June 27	London	1 Broadway.
Patria	June 27	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Aleria	June 27	Gonaives	24 State St.
Spree	June 30	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Caribbee	July 1	W'd Isl'ds.	39 Broadway.
St. Paul	July 1	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Majestic	July 1	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Kensington	July 1	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Columbia	July 1	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Hibernian	July 1	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Veendam	July 1	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Lucania	July 4	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
City of Rome	July 4	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Bourgogne	July 4	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Paris	July 4	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Mobile	July 4	London	1 Broadway.
Prussia	July 4	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Fulda	July 4	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Lahn	July 4	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Aurania	July 11	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
New-York	July 11	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Germanic	July 11	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Westerniand	July 11	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Normannia	July 11	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Etruria	July 11	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Touraine	July 11	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Ethiopia	July 11	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Obdam	July 11	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Massachusetts	July 11	Boston	115 Broadway.
Phoenicia	July 11	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Saale	July 11	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Ems	July 11	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Havel	July 11	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
St. Louis	July 15	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Teutonic	July 15	Liverpool	29 Broadway.

Arrived—New-York, Tuesday, June 16.

SS City of Birmingham, from Savannah, was sighted off Long Branch at 7 A. M.

SS Friesland, (Belg.,) Antwerp June 6, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 A. M.

SS Athos, (Br.,) Owen, Sant River, &c., June 1, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Kellogg. Arrived at the Bar at 1:45 A. M.

SS Concho, Risk, Galveston June 10 and Key West 13, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Croatan, Hansen, Georgetown June 12 and Wilmington 13, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Virginia, (Ger.,) Von Bassewitz, Stettin June 3, with mdse. and passengers to Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 5:40 P. M.

SS Mississippi, (Br.,) Cannon, London June 4, with mdse. and passengers to New-York Shipping Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M.

SS Jamaica, (Br.,) Fraser, Mexico May 30, &c., June 8, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Kerr & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 P. M.

SS Oberon, (Br.,) Edwards, Las Palmas June 3, in ballast to Norton & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 12:45 P. M.

SS Baron Douglas, (Br.,) Durkee, Santos, &c., May 20, in ballast to Norton & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 12:15 P. M.

SS Braunschweig, (Ger.,) Gehrka, Naples May 30, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 P. M.

SS City of Birmingham, Burg, Savannah June 12, with mdse. and passengers to C. M. Sorrel.

SS Yorktown, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Norwegian, (Br.,) Vipond, Glasgow June 5, with mdse to Austin Baldwin & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:10 A. M.

Ship Sea Witch, (of Boston,) Schaube, Colombo Jan. 29, via Cochon, with mdse to order—vessel to Vernon H. Brown & Co.

Ship Lalcoco, (Ital.,) Maggiolo, Colombo Dec. 29, via Cochin, with mdse to J. C. Seager.

Bark Eva Lynch, (of St. John, N. B.,) Nobles, Guantanamo, via Delaware Breakwater, 20 ds, with sugar to Lawrence, Turnure & Co.—vessel to J. W. Parker & Co.

Sailed.

SS Capac, for Valparaiso; Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News; Comanche, for Charleston and Jacksonville; Georgia, for Liverpool; Simon Dumois, for Gibara; Havel, for Bremen; Marle, for Baltimore; City of Augusta, for Savannah.

Ship Sourwain, for Copenhagen.

Bark Hera, for Soderhamn.

Spoken.

Bark Atlantic, (Ger.,) Doyen, from New-York May 17, was sp